The Artificiall bitter salt of Epsom waters is bitter, & hath a remarkable Pungency. ℥j dissolv'd in lbj of water imitates the Taste of the Naturall water. Its usually prescrib'd ʒß to ℥j. dissolv'd, lbiiij. of any Liq.

This is injurious in Fevers, Cyrosis, Paralys. women with Child, the Hydropical where the Native heat is decayd, in all violent evacuations, & Hæmorrhages, as the Cholera Morbus, Suppression of Urine from a great Stone or Ulcer. Floyer's Disc. of the Baths in England.

A TREATISE

OF THE

Nature and Use

OF THE

Bitter Purging Salt.

Liber hic cui Titulus,

A Treatiſe of the Nature and Uſe of th Bitter Purging Salt, &c. publiſhed in Eng liſh, by *Joſeph Bridges*, Doctor in Phyſick *With Animadverſions*, &c.

Imprimatur,

Tho. Millington Præſes.
Tho. Burwell
Rich. Torleſſe } Cenſore
Will. Dawes
Tho. Gill

A B. T. II. 277

A TREATISE OF THE NATURE and USE OF THE Bitter Purging Salt.

Easily known from all Counterfeits by its Bitter Taste.

Written Originally in Latin,
By *Nehemiah Grew*, Dr. in Physick,
Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society.

And now published in English,
By *Joseph Bridges*, Dr. in Physick.

With Animadversions on a late corrupt Translation publish'd by *Francis Moult*, Chymist.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Darby*, for *Walter Kettilby*, at the Bishop's Head in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1697.

Gough Nat. Hist. 58.

TO THE READER.

THE Treatiſe here made Engliſh, gives us a numerous Conſort of Experiments and Obſervations, in a ſmall compaſs. And ſuch as have anſwered the Author's end, by giving full Satisfaction in what he undertook to prove.

Thoſe of the Firſt Part we may ſee are his own entirely. Some of the Second himſelf recommends to the Reader, from the Practice of other Phyſicians as well as his own. But it's eaſy to obſerve his Property too, in many of theſe. And the Rules he hath given us for the Cure of ſome Diſeaſes, may juſtly be looked upon as new to us.

And the good Use he knew might be made of these Observations, induced him to communicate them to the Publick: and not any Desire he had to make a noise (it is his own Expression) with a Chymical Knack. Tho all equal Judges own it, to be a happy Invention.

The Truth is, the Fineness and Cheapness to boot are such, that some, even Physicians, had believed, both to depend on some Material added to the Salt, did they not rely on the Author's Veracity, who assureth us to the contrary. And, to satisfy every one, he hath permitted me here to say, that he intends, e're long, to give an Account of the whole Process.

In the mean time, that the Publick might be supply'd, tho the Author could very well have trusted to the Skill and Honesty of some of our London-*Chymists: yet doubting, whether they would take upon them the Care of so troublesome an Operation, he pitch'd upon another Person, a Citizen of* London, *well reputed, who being perfectly instructed herein, hath made it for some Years, in great Quantities, for the Shops, and for Physicians, for their private Use. There being no need at all,*

all, that any ſhould make or ſell Counterfeits, for want of enough, as ſome have diſhoneſtly, or ignorantly done, and no doubt continue to do.

Having ſaid thus much of the Work it ſelf; I muſt now acquaint the Reader with the Occaſion of this Tranſlation, viz. *a moſt corrupt one, lately publiſhed by* Francis Moult, *Chymiſt: who hath been ſo hardy as to do this, the Author being now living, in the ſame City, and no Stranger to him; yet without having, or ſo much as deſiring, either his Aſſiſtance or Conſent. And whereas the Printer warily conceals his own Name; he the Publiſher, the guiltier of the two, dareth to own the Libel, and to give notice of it in the* London-Gazette. *And in all this directly countervenes the Author's Intent, who, tho he hath given us all his other Works in Engliſh, yet compoſed this in Latin, to ſecure it to the Uſe of Experienced Phyſicians, and from the Hands of buſy Quacks.*

In doing this he were highly culpable, ſhould we ſuppoſe his Tranſlation to be exact. But what muſt we ſay, when he hath alſo preſumed to publiſh one, ſo very corrupt and ſcandalous,

that, beſides a multitude of leſſer Faults, and frequent Nonſenſe, there is hardly a Page, excepting in the firſt Chapter, wherein there is not one or more egregious Falſifications?

The Reading of this ſcurvy Libel was that which firſt put me upon the Tranſlation which I here preſent you withal; the Performance whereof was judged neceſſary upon ſundry Accounts.

Firſt, to vindicate the Honour, as of the Author, ſo of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society; both whoſe Approbations were given and prefixed to his Original. So that they are all equally liable to be misjudged, by the Readers of that Tranſlation, as unfit to write or authorize a Book of this nature.

It was alſo neceſſary to diſabuſe the Readers of that Tranſlation; who may either believe many things by him falſly affirmed, to be true; or finding them to be falſe, may ſuppoſe there is little Sincerity or ſolid Truth in any Books of this kind; but that Philoſophy and Phyſick themſelves are a mere Jingle.

And what is ſtill of greater moment, that the Health and Lives of People ſhould be ſecur'd

cur'd, after he the ſaid Tranſlator hath expoſed them unto ſo much Danger; both by miſinterpreting of ſome Medicines and Rules preſcribed by the Author, and omitting of thoſe Cautions which ought to have been given to the Engliſh Reader.

The Cautions he knew not, or cared not to give, I have ſet down, where neceſſary, (chiefly in the Second Part) at the foot of the Page: Together with ſome few other Notes, wherewith, I ſuppoſe, the Reader will not be diſpleaſed.

I have alſo ſubjoined to the end of the Book, a Table of about an hundred of the late Tranſlator's groſſer Faults; that by theſe the Reader may ſee, he is but too truly accuſed.

I had alſo a further end, by rapping the Fingers of this Interloper, to teach others of the kind, to uſe, hereafter, a little more Juſtice and Manners.

The Approbations *which were prefixed to the Author's* Original, *but by the late Tranſlator ſuppreſt, I have inſerted, as they were given, in the following Page.*

Mart.

Mart. 27. 1695.

In Concilio Regiæ Societatis *Londini*, ad Scientiam Naturalem promovendam inſtitutæ.

LIber, cui Titulus, *Tractatus de Salis Cathartici amari, in aquis* Ebeſhamenſibus, *& hujuſmodi aliis contenti, Naturâ & Uſu*; Authore *Nehemia Grew* Medicinæ Doctore, Regiæ Societatis, & Regalis Collegii Medicorum *Londinenſium* Socio: Imprimatur à *S. Smith* & *B. Walford*, dictæ Societatis Typographis.

Robertus Southwell, P. R. S.

TRactatum hunc, cui Titulus, *De Salis Cathartici amari, in Aquis* Ebeſhamenſibus, *& hujuſmodi aliis contenti, Naturâ & Uſu*; Authore *Nehemia Grew*, M. D. Regalis Collegii Medicorum *Londinenſium*, & Regiæ Societatis Socio, dignum judicamus qui imprimatur:

Johannes Lawſon, Præſes.

Samuel Collins,
Rich. Torleſs,
Edw. Tyſon,
Mart. Liſter,
} Cenſores.

Datum ex Ædibus Collegii noſtri in Comitiis Cenſoriis, *Maii* 3. 1695.

The

THE *late* Tranſlator *was not contented only to ſuppreſs the foregoing* Approbations; *but to make way for his own* Epiſtle, *he alſo feloniouſly conceals the* Author's *Addreſs to the* College *of* Phyſicians, *and the* Royal Society, *both together*; *containing his* Idea *of the whole* Treatiſe, *and other Particulars, requiſite to be made known to the* Reader. *It begins after the antient Form of* Epiſtles *in the* Learned Languages, *and is, in* Engliſh, *as follows.*

To

To the Two Famous and Celebrated

SOCIETIES

OF

Royal Foundation,

As well that Inſtituted for the Advancement of

Natural Knowledg,

As the Other, eſpecially for that of

Medicine,

NEHEMIAH GREW

Wiſheth all Happineſs.

I Preſent you, *moſt Excellent Sirs*, with the following *Treatiſe*, in *two Parts*. The *Firſt* whereof, *Of the Nature of the Bitter Waters, and of their Salt*, I drew up long ſince, as a *ſhort Paraphraſe*

raphraſe upon one *Title* of Nature, to be inſerted into the *Pandects* of the *Materia Medica*, with your good liking.

The above-mention'd *Salt*, more than 15 Years paſt *, at a *Publick Meeting* of *Philoſophers*, the Lord *Brouncker* being then *Preſident*, was by me ſhewed to the *Board*.

Afterwards, ſome of You, my *Learned Brethren*, began to make it your ſelves, and alſo to preſcribe it in your *Practice*.

The *latter Part*, *Of the Uſe of the Waters and of their Salt*, required the Proof of many Years Experience; and *my own*, to be added unto *Yours*. Of what ſingular *Uſe* therefore, in many, and thoſe, great and dangerous *Diſeaſes*, it is to be accounted; both *You*, my *Worthy Collegues*, and my ſelf alſo, can give our united Teſtimonies. But whether I have promiſed any more than the *Medicine* will make good, I am content ſhould be referr'd to Your Judgments and unqueſtionable Experience herein. Its *Uſe* undoubtedly is of that large Extent, that as *common Salt* is the *Sauce* of moſt *Meats*, ſo this may not improperly be ſtiled, *the Seaſoner* of *Medicine*.

In reckoning up the *Diſeaſes* for which it is moſt effectual, I thought fit to mention ſome other Remedies, as apt Aſſiſtants herein. With this

---

* Now near eighteen Years.

this Intent, that I might not ſeem, after the way of *Mountebanks*, to boaſt of ſome new-invented *All-heal*. Yet I have hardly any where ſet down an entire *Method of Cure*. Foraſmuch as what I have here written is intended for the *Uſe*, not of *young Beginners*, but *experienced Phyſicians*, eſpecially thoſe who practiſe in *Places* remote from this *City*: Whom if I have ſhewed the *Virtues* of a *Medicine*, until now a Stranger to them; it will be believed, I have done a Work, as not to them unwelcome; ſo, not vainly intended for the *Publick Good*. And therefore alſo, as well as I could, what *you your ſelves* have wiſhed ſhould be done: Who envy not others your own Experience, nor aim at the *Monopoly*, but juſtly claim the *Cuſtody* of *Natural Knowledg*, and of the *Health of Mankind*.

The *Contents* of this *Treatiſe*, which every *Reader* would deſire to ſee; but the late *Tranſlator*, as if they were ſuperfluous, hath left out; are as follow.

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PART

PART the FIRST.

Of the NATURE of the Bitter Purging SALT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Means whereby the Bitter Purging Waters *came firſt to be commonly known.*

OF all the *Bitter Purging Waters*, thoſe near to *Ebeſham*, called *Epſom*, in the County of *Surrey*, were, about the year 1620, upon notice given of them by a Country Fellow, the firſt generally known.

For the firſt *Ten* years they were made uſe of only by ſome of the poor neighbouring People, externally, in waſhing their Old Sores.

Afterwards, the Lord *Dudley North*, Father to *Francis*, not long ſince Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, being of a Melancholick Conſtitution, and having formerly drank the *Spaw-Waters* in *Germany*; thence took the hint to try the virtue of theſe alſo near *Epſom:* hoping, I

 ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, that he had met with the like *Chalybeate* or *Iron* * *Waters*, here at Home.

But notwithſtanding that, in this reſpect, they anſwer'd not his Wiſh and Expectation; yet he did not conclude he had tried them in vain, when he perceived they purg'd him, as a *Medicine* ſent from *Heaven*, with much Relief.

By his *Example* many others were encouraged to try the Operation of theſe *Waters*. And among the firſt, the Illuſtrious Princeſs *Maria de Medices*, Mother to the Wife of King *Charles* the Firſt; the Lord *George Goring* Earl of *Norwich*, and many other Perſons of Quality.

Theſe, and all others who drank of theſe *Wells*, frequented them not as yet for their *Pleaſure*, but only for their *Health*; and therefore ſent either for their *own*, or ſome other neighbouring *Phyſicians*, of whom they received *Directions* how to drink them.

Upon this, *Phyſicians* began to come to theſe *Wells* of their own accord; by whoſe Authority they became of ſo great account, that no leſs than *Two Thouſand* People have met there in one day, to drink, or to divert themſelves.

A

* *Chalybeate or Iron Waters*] The Author here complies with the Name in uſe, tho perhaps improper: for which I have heard him give this Reaſon, becauſe we have no known way of making a volatile Vitriol, or Spirit of Iron; whereas the Spirit contained in theſe Waters is volatile in a high degree. So that we may rather ſuppoſe them to be impregnated with either a Marchaſite, or ſome ſuch Mineral as uſeth to be a Companion to Iron.

A while after, *viz.* about *Thirty* years paſt, many *Londoners*, not having *Time*, or *Money* enough, to ſpend at theſe *Wells*, procured the *Waters* to be ſent them thence.

Which occaſion ſome taking hold of, furniſhed themſelves with great quantities, which they ſold to *Apothecaries*, and thoſe who were advis'd to drink them, as is alſo done to this day. The Reaſon why the *Wells* are leſs frequented by *Ailing* People now, than heretofore, not being becauſe *Phyſicians* now a-days have a meaner Opinion of them, but becauſe the number of thoſe who drink the *Waters*, either at Home or at other *Wells*, daily encreaſeth.

For not long after thoſe near *Epſom* came to be generally known, divers others of the ſame nature being found out, either upon ſearch or by chance, came into ſome Note and Uſe. The Names of the chief whereof I have hereunto ſubjoin'd.

At	*Barnet*	in	*Hartfordſhire.*
	North-Hall		*Hartfordſhire.*
	Acton		*Middleſex.*
	Cobham		*Surrey.*
	Dulwich		*Surrey.*
	Stretham		*Surrey.*

Beſides theſe, the Curioſity of many being excited, may perhaps hereafter diſcover as many more yet unknown to us: eſpecially with the help of this Indication, that *ſweet Springs* commonly break forth about the *Tops* of Hills; but *Theſe*, for the moſt part, at the *Bottom*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Nature *of the* Bitter Purging Waters.

THeſe *Waters* are indeed but moderately yet ſenſibly Bitter, but ſcarce of any other taſte *.

Some, in the account they give us of their Travels, tell us of certain *bitter Springs* near *Syria* and *Egypt*. And St. *James* in his General *Epiſtle*, intimates as if *ſweet* and *bitter Waters* were both equally known to People in the *Eaſtern* Parts. All which *bitter Waters* may poſſibly be of this kind.

Theſe *Waters* are not all equally *bitter* or *ſtrong*, but ſome of them work a little more than others: of the ſtronger ſort are thoſe of *Dulwich*, of the more gentle thoſe of *Epſom*.

Theſe Waters while in their own *Wells* are without Scent; but being kept cover'd in Veſſels for ſome days, or weeks, eſpecially in Summer, they will corrupt and ſtink; which ſometimes happens to all others, even *Spring Waters* themſelves, in Ships which ſail near the Equator.

This *Water*, tho mixed with a ſmall quantity of *Syrup of Violets*, yet no way alters its *blew Colour*; which thereupon remains the ſame as if it had been any other *Spring-Water*. But

* *Scarce of any other Taſte.*] The Reader is to obſerve, that this is ſaid of the Waters, not of the Salt hereafter deſcribed.

But a little *Water* impregnated with *unſlackt Lime*, being added to this *Water*, it becomes, as if with a few drops of *Milk*, of a *blewiſh and ſemi-perſpicuous gray:* and within about an hour, the coagulated parts, which cauſe that Colour, ſettle in the form of a *whitiſh Cloud*; produced by the union of the *Lixivial Salt of Lime* with that in the *Purging Waters*, which is *potentially Acid.*

All theſe *Purging Waters* will curdle Milk, if put to them when they boil, or are *boiling hot*; but not, if mixed *cold.*

Any of theſe *bitter Purging Waters* being evaporated, or ſteam'd away in a Glaſs, glazed, or other convenient Veſſel, yieldeth both a certain *Cremor* at the top, and alſo a *Settling*; of both together about *ſix*, *eight* or *ten Drachms* out of every *Gallon* of Water.

This *Cremor* * is of an *Aſhen Colour*, and in its whole ſubſtance *ſtony*, and ſeems to be of the nature of ſome ſort of *Plaiſter*; but certainly not of the *Lime-ſtone:* For every one knows that *burnt Lime-ſtone*, upon pouring even cold Water upon it, grows very hot, and ſends forth a great and thick ſteam; and being applied to any part of our Body, hath a burning Quality, and is there-

* *This Cremor is —ſtony, and of the nature of ſome ſort of Plaiſter.*] And I have ſeen Stones taken out of the Ground, where theſe Purging Springs ariſe, of this nature; ſome of them opacous, of the Colour of the *Lapis Judaicus*, and ſome of them tranſparent, but all of them gloſſy; and figured on one Edg with a ſort of Indenture.

fore uſed by *Surgions* as a *potential Cauſtick*. But the ſaid *Cremor*, being in a Crucible equally *burnt*, neither produceth, upon the affuſion of Water, any *ſteam*, nor grows *hot*, nor ſo much as in the leaſt affecteth that moſt tender part, the *Tongue* it ſelf.

Sometimes it conſiſteth (as that of *Acton-Water*) of moſt extream ſmall and thin ſhining *Plates*, very friable or brittle, and altogether *taſteleſs*, tho *burnt* as aforeſaid: yet upon the affuſion of any *Acid* Liquor, and eſpecially of *Spirit of Niter*, will cauſe an Ebullition with ſome ſeeming heat.

The leſſer part of the *Sediment*, or *Settling*, is in ſubſtance the ſame with the *Cremor* now deſcribed; the reſt is all *Salt*, but conſiſting of *two ſorts*, the one a *Muriatick Salt*, the other that which is proper or peculiar to theſe *Waters*; the *Nature* and *Virtues* whereof I here intend to ſhew.

In *Epſom Water*, the *Muriatick Salt* is about a *twentieth part* of the *Saline Mixture*. In that of *Dulwich*, it is in a greater Proportion: and ſo in moſt of thoſe above mentioned. 'Tis both in its *Acrimonious Taſte*, and the *Figure* of its *Chryſtals*, not unlike to *common Salt*: Whence it is that thoſe *Waters* which have leſs of this *Salt* in them work off more gently.

The other *Salt* is that, as I have ſaid, which is ſpecial or proper to the *Purging Waters*: 'Tis made

made in the ſame manner * as any *Lixivial Salt viz.* by *Evaporation*, *Filtration*, and *Cryſtallization*; *Calcination* only being omitted. In this *Preparation*, firſt the Earthy or *Plaiſtery* part is to be ſeparated from the *Saline*, and then the *Muriatick Salt*, with the brown and dark *Liquor*, from that which is the proper *Salt* of the *Waters*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Nature *of the Proper, that is, of the* Bitter Salt of the Waters.

THis *Salt*, if perfectly prepared, is as beautifully *white* as the new fall'n *Snow*.

Undiſſolved, it hath the ſame *bitter Taſte* as the *Waters* themſelves, but in a much higher degree: and is alſo acuated with a certain *Pungency*, which is very penetrating, but without any *Acrimony*.

But if one *Drachm* of this Salt, or thereabout, be diſſolved in a *Pint* of common Water, that is, in the ſame proportion as it hath to its own ſubterraneous Water; this *common Water*, as it hereby obtains the ſame property of curdling

* *'Tis made in the ſame manner as any Lixivial Salt*] That is, in the ſame general way: and ſo I am well aſſured it is. But alſo that the particular way of Evaporation, Filtration, and Chryſtallization here uſed, is very different from that uſed in the making of any Lixivial Salt.

Milk, ſo is ennobled with the very ſame (almoſt ſimply) *bitter Taſte* as the *Mineral Water* it ſelf, and with the ſame *Purging Virtue*; and may therefore not unaptly be diſtinguiſhed, both from that called *Sal mirabile*, made of *Oil of Vitriol and common Salt*, and from all other *Salts*, by the Name of the *Bitter Purging Salt*.

This *Bitter Purging Salt*, according as the Water wherein it reſides is *more or leſs boiled*, and the *degree of Cold* whereto it is afterwards expos'd, and other Circumſtances, ſhoots into *Chryſtals* differently *ſiz'd*, but in *Figure*, whether ſmall or great, much alike: For moſt of them, if they have room to ſhoot in, are ſo many ſmall *Rectangular Priſms*, *with four Parallelogram Plains*; and, with two of them a little leſs and oppoſite, ſomewhat flattiſh. Sometimes they are Sexangular, with two more *Parallel Plains*; but thoſe ſo very ſmall as hardly to be diſcerned. About half an Inch in *length*, exceeding their *thickneſs* five, ſix, or ſeven times. Stand upon a cruſty *Baſe* of the ſame *Salt*. Their *upper ends* much vary'd, with *ſometimes three*, *uſually four inclined or ſloped Plains*, *making Obtuſe Angles*, *with the Parallelograms aforeſaid*, ſo as to be either *pointed*, or more often *edged*, *like a Chizel*: of which upper *Plains* there is a *Pentangular* or *Sexangular* one, commonly greater than all the other three put together: to this an oppoſite, which is *Quadrangular* or *Pentangular*; the other two *Triangular*, and very ſmall, ſometimes hardly diſcernable without a *Microſcope*. Theſe

These *Christals*, in their being of a *long Figure*, come nearer to *Nitre* or Salt-Petre; and in being *Rectangular*, to *common Salt*, than to any other Species of *Salt*.

The same *bitter Purging Salt*, being dissolved in fair *Water*, and let to stand for some days in a Glass, it shoots round about the sides of the Glass into branched *Christals*, in imitation of little *Shrubs*. For the producing of which *Figure*, the now described *Christals* of this *Salt*, as also those of *Nitre*, (which ends sometimes with *Right Angles*, sometimes *Acute*) are made very fit, *viz.* by the application of the *sloped Plain* of one *Christal*, to the *parallel Plain* of another. In like manner as I have shewed * the Generation of the *Leaves* of *Plants*, to be performed by their own *Salts*. Where, by the way, it is to be noted, that in that *Discourse*, I have represented the *Figures* of *Nitre* and other *Salts*, not altogether as we see them shoot, but as it is probable, they exist in the *Plants* themselves.

* *Anat. of Plants, Book* 4. *Part* 1. *Chap. the last.*

Put five Drachms of the *bitter Purging Salt* into a Bottle, with half an ounce of fair *Water*, and shake them very well: with this Agitation alone, and the gentle Warmth of the Hand, even in Winter, the *Water* will quickly imbibe all the *Salt*, a few Grains excepted; this *Salt* being much more *dissoluble* than most other *Salts*.

'Tis also distinguish'd from all other *Salts* by its *specifick*

Specifick Gravity; that is, the *weight* hereof, compar'd with the *Bulk*. As it is heavier than *Alum*; ſo, much lighter than *common Salt*: and alſo than *Nitre*; as will appear hereafter in the *5th Chapter*.

A Solution of this *Salt*, and another of *Salt* of *Tartar*, or of any other *Lixivial*, or *Urinous Salt* *, being mixed, produce a *white Coagulum*, or Curd; or a certain kind of *Neutral Salt*, taſted neither like the one, nor the other, but in ſome ſort *Aſtringent*.

Oil of *Vitriol*, very ſtrong, and newly made, being dropped upon this *Purging Salt*, cauſeth a moderate Ebullition. Whereby it appears to partake of an *Alcaline* Principle †, which is alſo capable of becoming in ſome ſort *Lixivial*.

But no other *Liquor*, that I know of, whether *Alcaline* or *Acid*, being droped upon the ſaid *Salt*, gives it any manner of *Motion* or *Heat*.

This *Salt* being put in a Crucible, into a pretty bright Fire, it melts or flows much after the manner of *Alum*, and huffs up into the form of a white, porous, and blubber'd *Calx*. Yet is this *Calx* almoſt wholly diſſoluble in a ſufficient quantity

* *Urinous Salt*] Such as the volatile Salt of Harts-horn, Soot, *&c.* † *An Alcaline Principle, capable of becoming in ſome ſort Lixivial.*] Obſerve that theſe two are to be diſtinguiſhed, *viz.* as the Genus is from the Species: For moſt Lixivial Salts are Alcaline; but there are many Alcaline (as Teſtaceous Salts actually exiſtent in Shells unburnt) which are not Lixivial.

tity of fair Water, excepting perhaps a *fortieth* part of the whole: But the *Lime-ſtone* is nothing ſo.

This ſame *Calx*, burnt in a Crucible, for an hour, in a good ſtrong Fire, grows almoſt as hard as *Baſtard Alabaſter*. Neither doth it afterwards become ſofter, upon its being expos'd to the *Aer*: much leſs doth it crumble into Pouder, after the manner of *burnt Lime-ſtone*.

By being thus burnt, although it loſeth ſome part of its *weight*, yet not of its *bitter Taſte*, which on the contrary, is hereby augmented *.

The ſame *Calx*, with *Spirit of Salt*, *or other Acid Liquor*, maketh an Ebullition more or leſs conſpicuous, according to the Strength of the affuſed *Spirit*; and may therefore be accounted in ſome ſort *Lixivial*.

A pound of this *Salt* being put into a *Coated Glaſs Retort*, and diſtill'd in a *Reverberating Furnace*, will afford in the *Receiver*, a little better than half a pound of a certain *Acid Spirit*, both in Scent and Taſte ſomewhat like to the *Spirit* of *common Salt*.

Oil of *Vitriol* dropped upon *Spirit* of *common Salt*, cauſeth a kind of thick and fumy ſteam, which alſo happens from the ſame *Oil*, if very ſtrong, when dropped upon the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*.

It

* *Its bitter Taſte is hereby augmented*] Which ſhews the fixedneſs of its Principles, by the Union whereof the bitterneſs is produced.

It is very well known, that all Acidulated *Iron-Waters*, will turn *Purple* with the Infusion of *a Dyer's Gall:* As will also White-wine *Vinegar*, but of a duller Colour. But the same Infusion with the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*, though an *Acid*, yet makes no alteration: nor with *Spirit* of *Sulphur*, nor with *Oil* of *Vitriol*; whereby, as well as by sundry other ways, the different *nature* of these and other *Acids* is discover'd.

Having poured some *River-water* into *eight* Drinking-glasses, and given them all the same *blew* Colour with a few drops of *Syrup* of *Violets*, I let one of them stand without any thing else superadded. To another, I put a little *Nitre*. To a third, as much of the *bitter Purging Salt*. To a fourth, the Infusion of *Quick-lime* made with fair Water, commonly called *Lime-Water*. To a fifth, a *Solution* of the *Calx* of the *Purging Salt*. To a sixth, the *Infusion* of *white Tartar*. To a seventh, the *distill'd Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*. To the last, a little both of the *Calx* of the *Purging Salt*, and of *Lime-water*.

In the *three first*, the *blew* Colour remained without alteration, saving that it grew a little *paler*.

In the *fourth and fifth*, the said *Blew* was presently changed into a *Green*: but in the former, somewhat *muddy* and a little *paler*; in the latter, *deep and clear*, like that of an *Emerald*.

In the *sixth and seventh*, it turned *Purple:* but in the former, *dull*; in the other, like that of an *Amethyst*.

The

The *green* Colour, which in the *fourth* and *fifth* vaniſhed in the ſpace of *three* hours; in the *laſt*, was *deeper* and more *permanent*.

From this manifold *Experiment* we may obſerve, that *Nitre*, although upon deflagration, it yields a *fixt*, and that a *Lixivial Salt*; and by diſtillation an *Acid Spirit*: yet having neither a *Lixivial* nor an *Acid Taſte*, it gives the *Syrup* neither a *green* Colour nor a *purple*. And by parity of Reaſon, we may conclude the ſame of the *bitter Purging Salt*: that is to ſay, that it is compounded of ſome Parts *potentially Acid*, that is, capable of becoming *Acid*; and of others which are *Alcaline*, and alſo capable of becoming in ſome ſort *Lixivial*.

And that it really conſiſteth of both the ſaid *Principles*, is evident from the *Acid Taſte* of its *Spirit*; and the *green Colour* given to the *Syrup* by its *Calx*, in like manner as by *Lime-water* and other *Lixivial Liquors*.

And in the *laſt* Glaſs, the *Colour* is therefore *deeper*, and more *permanent*; becauſe it is produced by the joint efficacy (as *Ink* of two *Aſtringents*, ſo this) of two *Lixivial Salts*, both that of the *Cathartick*, and that of *Lime*.

And it is plain, that the *Being* of theſe *Salts*, and their *Force* in the changing of *Colours*, doth not *wholly* and altogether depend upon the Fire, becauſe that the *Infuſion* of *white Tartar*, gives the *Syrup* a *purple* Colour, as well as the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, let it be noted, that I have called the *Alcaline Principle* of the *Purging Salt*, ſuch an one as is capable of becoming, in ſome ſort, *Lixivial*: For neither in the *Calx* it ſelf of this *Salt* (as hath already been obſerved in this Chapter) is there any *Lixivial Taſte*. Notwithſtanding which, from the *Experiments* afore-related, the *Purging Salt* may be argu'd, before it hath felt the Fire, to be in part, *Alcaline*; but when it is well *burnt*, to be in ſome ſort *Lixivial*: albeit we may not ſo properly call it *Lixivial*, nor perhaps by any other *Name* which *Uſe* hath approved: For the Furniture of *Words* is in nothing more ſcanty *, than it is in *Philoſophy*; to wit, in that *Philoſophy*, which, as the Handmaid of *Nature*, obſerveth her varieties every where admirable, with exacteſt Diſcrimination and Diligence.

* *The Furniture of words is in nothing more ſcanty, than it is in Philoſophy.*] The occaſion of many falſe Conceptions of things, entertained and defended by unthinking Men, who having no other Images of things, but ſuch as anſwer to ſome word in uſe; conclude the number of proper Words and of things to be the ſame.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Qualities *whereby the* Bitter Purging Salt *differs from* Alum, *and from* common Salt.

FRom the *Experiments* already brought, and next to be alleged, being throughly underſtood and compared *, it will appear that the *Bitter Purging Salt*, altho it hath ſome Qualities in common with other *Salts*, yet is truly, or ſpecifically different from them all.

'Tis thought by moſt to be produced of ſome certain *Aluminous Mine*; but upon no good ground. For how can that be proved? Becauſe it curdles Milk? 'Tis no proof at all. For by the ſame abſurd Argument, *Vinegar*, *Wine*, *Ale*, and whatſoever elſe *curdles Milk*, would be proved to be *Aluminous*.

Nor yet becauſe it huffs up and blubbers like *Alum* when it's melted. For as much as melted *Borax* huffs up in the ſame manner: but *Borax* doth not coagulate Milk, and ſo is not *Aluminous*; nei-

* *From the Experiments —compared:*] For tho ſome of them may ſeem to be of leſs moment, taken alone; yet none of them but is of neceſſary uſe, and to be jointly conſider'd towards the Author's giving of full Satisfaction to the Reader in what he aſſerts; whom I have heard to ſay, That in Philoſophy ſometimes, a twopenny Experiment is of more value, than many of thoſe pompous ones which glitter with Gold and Pearls.

neither therefore is the *bitter Purging Salt*.

Again, of an Ounce of *Alum* burnt in a Crucible for half an hour, there remains half an Ounce of *Calx*; to which *Calx* if you pour a ſufficient quantity of fair *Water*, till it hath imbibed all the diſſoluble parts, there will ſtill lie at the bottom of the Veſſel above *two and fifty Grains* of a ſimple and inſipid *Earth*; which is more than *ſix* times as much as that which ſettles from the *Calx* of the *Purging Salt* diſſolved in like manner.

Neither is the *Spirit* of *Alum*, diſtilled with a ſtrong Fire, at all like the *Spirit* of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, as having a more *Acrimonious Taſte*, and nothing ſo pleaſant; beſides that it ſtrikes the Noſe, which is ſpecially to be obſerved, with a baſe *ſtinking Scent*, altogether like that of *true Spirit of Sulphur* *, which the *Germans* call *Gaſs Sulphuris*, or that of melted and flaming *Brimſtone*.

Add hereto, that the *taſte* of *Alum* is ſo different from that of the *Purging Salt*, that nothing can be more: For whereas that is not at all *bitter*, but plainly *rough* or *acerb*; this, without any *Acerbity*, is plainly *bitter*.

They are likewiſe diſtinguiſhed by their very different *Figures*. For the *Chryſtals* of *Alum*, that

* *The True Spirit.*] Which cannot be made (as that commonly call'd the Spirit of Sulphur) by Diſtillation, but by placing flaming Brimſtone and fair Water ſo together, that the Water may receive and imbibe the Steam of the Brimſtone, which either is, or contains, the Gaſs or true Spirit

that is the *factitious*, being in their *heighth a little flat, are comprehended within eight Plains*; two of which, that above and that below, are *Sexangular*, and *Parallel* one to another: the greater and leſſer *Sides* of each of theſe *Plains*, being alternately compoſed, ſo as the *three greater* are oppoſite to the *three leſs*. About theſe ſtand *ſix Quadrangular Plains*, with their *Sides* and *Angles* both *unequal*; the greater and the leſs *alternately ſloped* towards the Center of the *Cryſtal*. But how very unlike this *Figure* is to that of the *Cryſtals* of the *Purging Salt* before deſcribed, is viſible enough by comparing them together.

Neither is there any better ground to account the *Purging Salt* a Species of *common Salt*; from which, being perfectly refin'd, it differs as much in *Taſte*, as it doth from *Alum*.

As alſo in *Figure*; the *Cryſtals* of *common Salt* not ſhooting in *length*, but ſo as to come very near the *Figure*, yet a little below the *Altitude* of a *Cube* *.

Farther, the *Purging Salt* being put in a Crucible, into a ſtrong Fire, it flies little more than *half away*, and that in an *inviſible* Steam: but *common Salt* committed to the ſame Heat; as, when melted, it becomes much *more fluid*; ſo it evaporates in a *thick* Steam like to Smoak, hard-

C ly

* *A Cube.*] The Cryſtals of Salt produced by evaporating the Water of the Salt-Sea in *Judea*, are moſt of them exact Cubes.

ly an *eighteenth* part of the whole remaining * in the Crucible.

Neither (which may ſeem ſtrange) doth the *Spirit* of *common Salt* curdle Milk, after the ſame manner, as doth the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*. I deny not indeed, but that the *Spirit* of *common Salt*, being poured, tho in a moderate quantity, upon Milk *unmixed* with any other Liquor, and when it *boils*, will make it curdle. Wherefore, not to conclude upon Uncertainties, I made the *Experiment* in the following manner.

To a *Pint* of boiling *River-Water* impregnated with a *Drachm* of the *Purging Salt*, I put *three or four ſpoonfuls* of *Milk*, and ſo let the Water boil again; upon which the *Milk*, turn'd to a *Curd*, ſwam upon the top of the *Water*.

And ſo it did in like manner, upon mixing a *Drachm* of the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*, inſtead of the *Purging Salt*.

Laſtly, Inſtead of the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*, I put the *Spirit* of *Common Salt* (rather ſtronger than the *Spirit* aforeſaid) and then the *Milk* to the *Water*, both of them in the ſame *proportion* as before; and ſo let the *Water* boil again: which done, the *Milk* notwithſtanding continu'd in its own natural *Fluidity*, without making any *Curd*.

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* *Remaining.*] And that which doth remain is not Salt, but a true *Caput mortuum*, of a kind of Brick-colour, indiſſoluble in Water, and ſo without any Taſte.

CHAP. V.

Of the Qualities *whereby the* Bitter Purging Salt *differs from* Nitre, *and from the* Salt of Lime.

NOr can we, for any better reaſon, look upon the *Bitter Purging Salt*, as a ſort of *Nitre*; from which it were ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed, if only by its *bitter Taſte*.

And no leſs by its *Figure*; the *Cryſtals* of *Nitre* being comprehended, not within *four Parallelogram Plains*, but always *ſix Plains*; not within *Right Angles*, but *Obtuſe*. And becauſe the *Tops* of theſe are terminated, ſcarce ever with *four*, commonly with *two*, often with *ſix ſloped Plains*; and thoſe more *equal* than in the *Purging Salt*.

Likewiſe, in that being caſt into the Fire, it is no ways *inflammable*. Much leſs doth it ſpend it ſelf in bright and ſounding Flames, as *Nitre* doth, till it is almoſt conſum'd. I ſay, *almoſt*; for I deny not, but in the *third Chapter* I have already intimated, that a very ſmall part hereof (about a *twentieth*) after the Deflagration is ended, remaineth *Fixed*. Which yet is not at all *Nitrous*, but in *Taſte*, and other *Qualities*, truly *Lixivial*; being that which they who make *Nitre*, mix with it out of *Wood-Aſhes*.

Again, the *Purging Salt* being held in a *Spoon*

over the *flame of a Candle*, it melts within half the *Minute* of an Hour; and huffs up with Blubbers in the ſame manner as if caſt into the Fire. Whereas *Nitre*, with *the ſame ſort of heat*, will hardly melt at all; but *requires* at leaſt an *eightfold* ſpace of Time, and a *very bright Flame*.

On the contrary, altho it is melted more difficultly, yet with much greater *Fluidity*; for being placed, in a Crucible, in a good ſtrong Fire, it doth not *blubber* as *Alum*, or as the *Purging Salt*, but like *Roſin*, or *Metal*, plainly *flows*.

Nitre alſo, melted in a Crucible, ſends forth a thick and *dark Steam:* Whereof there is no appearance ariſing from the *Purging Salt*, tho with the moſt vehement heat.

They are moreover diſtinguiſhed by the Property of *curdling* Milk. For *half a Drachm* of the *Purging Salt*, being put into *half a Pint of boiling Milk*, makes a conſiderable *Curd*, with a very thin *Whey:* But *Nitre* being added to *Milk* in the ſame *manner*, and in a much greater *proportion*, doth not curdle it at all.

The *Solubility* of *Nitre* is likewiſe leſs by *three Degrees*, than that I have before proved to belong to the *Purging Salt*. For *half an Ounce of fair Water* being well ſhaken, and aſſiſted only with the Winter-warmth of the Hand, will diſſolve no more than a Drachm and half of Nitre.

They are likewiſe different in *weight*, whereof I made the *Experiment* in manner following. I put *Oil* of *Turpentine* into a Cylindrick Glaſs, till it

it roſe to the height of *three Inches*; then putting into the ſame Glaſs, two Ounces of the *Purging Salt*, the *Oil* advanced to a *fourth* Inch. But the like quantity of pure *Nitre* being ſuperadded, the *Oil* then aſcended further, not more than *three quarters of an Inch*. Wherefore *Nitre* is heavier by one *fourth* * part, than the *Purging Salt*.

And yet *Water*, if impregnated with the *Purging Salt*, takes up leſs *ſpace* (the *Bulk* of the *Salt* conſider'd) than if with *Nitre*: That is, *Water*, being put into the Glaſs with theſe *Salts* inſtead of the *Oil*; upon the diſſolution of the *former*, it will ſubſide or ſink lower, than of the *latter* †.

Laſtly, Let *Dantzick Vitriol*, *Sal Armoniac*, and inſtead of *Nitre*, the *bitter Purging Salt*, be mixed in the ſame proportion, and diſtill'd in the ſame manner as is done for the making of *Aqua Regia*. If then the *Purging Salt* were a ſort of *Nitre*, the *Water* diſtill'd from the ſaid Mixture would diſſolve *Gold* as well as the *Aqua Regia*. But we find no ſuch Gold-diſſolving Power in this *Water*.

Much leſs is it the *Nitre* of the *Antients*: For neither is it that *Egyptian* kind, ſo often mentioned

* *By one fourth Part*] That is, three times the bulk of Nitre, makes equal weight with four times the bulk of the Purging Salt. † The Reader cannot ſo well underſtand this Experiment, except he have recourſe to that Lecture, which the Author read ſome years ſince before the Royal Society, of the Solution of Salts in Water.

tioned by *Hippocrates*; nor that, not unlike it, deſcribed both by *Dioſcorides* and *Pliny*, to be *purple*, and of an *Acrimonious Taſte*; nor yet that which *Aetius* preſcribes, as if a *Bole*, to be burnt and quenched in Wine.

Neither in the laſt place, can it be properly entituled, a *Limy Salt*: For the *Purging Salt*, or the *Purging Water* it ſelf, put to Milk, makes a much harder *Curd*, and more plentiful than *Lime-water*, that is, the *Infuſion of burnt Lime*. And what if it were produced by both alike? How many *Liquors* aforementioned *curdle* Milk, which are no more *Limy*, than they are *Aluminous?*

Spirit of *Nitre* dropped upon the *Cremor* on the top of *Lime-Water*, or even upon *Lime-Stone* when unburnt, maketh a conſpicuous Ebullition. But the *Purging Salt* is with this *Spirit*, not at all affected.

There is no where found two more differing *Taſtes* than thoſe of the *Purging Salt*, and of *Lime-Water*; this being *Lixivial* and *Sweet*, that in a manner *Cold* and *Bitter*.

Lime-Stone burnt and unſlack'd, being ſprinkled with a little *Water*, preſently crumbles into Pouder. On the contrary, the pouder'd *Calx* of the *Purging Salt*, immediately becomes a hardiſh Subſtance, and continues for ſome minutes almoſt like a Stone.

The *Spring-Water* near *London*, notify'd by the Image of the *Holy Lamb*, and commonly called

led *Lambs-Conduit-Water*; by pouring upon it a little *Lime-water*, preſently grows whitiſh, with a kind of *grey Coagulum*, as doth the *Purging Water*. But *Water* impregnated with the *Calx* of the *Purging Salt*, maketh the ſaid *Lambs-Conduit-Water* nothing muddy, nor colour'd, but it continues altogether as *clear*, as when it was unmixed.

Fair *Water* being impregnated with the *bitter Purging Salt*, and then evaporated, yields the ſame *Salt* again in Quantity and Quality, moſt entire. Contrariwiſe, the *Salt* of *Lime-Water*, evaporated in the ſame manner, is wholly turned into a *taſteleſs* and *ſtony* Subſtance †: The Cauſe whereof is, for that the *Salt* of the *Lime-Water* is ſo far agreeable, and throughly united to ſome

† *The Salt of Lime is turned into a taſteleſs and ſtony Subſtance.*] From which Experiment may be made this Remark, That the reaſon why Mortar is ſo good a Cement, is becauſe the Salt contained in the Lime, not being diſſolved like other Salts, but hardned and really petrifi'd by the *Aer*, becomes the Cement of the other parts of the Lime, whereby the whole Maſs is in time converted again into a Stone. And that probably the Mortar which the Romans us'd, was harder than that we commonly meet with now adays; either becauſe they made it of ſuch Lime as had a greater plenty of this Salt, or by burning it otherwiſe than is now uſual, the Salt was laid more open to the *Aer*; or elſe by pouring upon unſlack'd Lime, not common Water, as is now always done, but Lime-Water; whereby the Salt, bearing a greater proportion to the Earth, the whole Maſs might acquire a greater Hardneſs, and in a leſs time. 'Twere eaſy to be tri'd.

other *Aerial Salt*, as therewith to conſtitute a *third* ſort of Body different from them both. In like manner, as of the beſt *Oils* of *Vitriol*, and of *Aniſe-ſeeds*, mixed together, is produced a *Roſin*, properly ſo called, and if waſhed, altogether *taſteleſs*.

The Proof whereof we may alſo make by the following *Experiment*. Let ſome *Lime-Water* be kept a Week, or longer, both in a corked Bottle, and in an open Veſſel: In the Bottle the top of the Water remains naked; but in the open Veſſel, where the *Air* hath a free acceſs to the *Water*, it is covered with a *Cremor* inſipid, and ſtony, properly ſo called.

But *Water* in which the *Purging Salt* is diſſolved, being committed to the *Aer* for many days in an open Veſſel, affords not a Jot of the ſaid ſtony *Cremor*; nor is that *Cremor* produced upon boiling the *Purging Waters*, at all of a *Limy* Nature, as is before proved.

Add hereto the extream difference in the *ſolubility* of theſe two *Salts*: For *half an Ounce* of the *Purging Salt*, without any Heat or much ſhaking, is eaſily and preſently diſſolved in *two Ounces* of fair Water: Whereas *half an Ounce* of the *Salt* contained in *Quick-Lime*, requires, to imbibe it all, no leſs than two Gallons and half of fair Water; that is, *three hundred and twenty Ounces*, or a hundred and ſixty times as much Water as the former. For ſo much fair *Water* is neceſſary to the Edulcoration of *an Ounce* of *Quick-*

Quick-Lime: which being done, there remains about *half an Ounce* of a moſt light and inſipid *Calx* in the bottom of the Veſſel.

To conclude, the *bitter Purging Salt*, were very eminently diſtinguiſhed from all other *Salts*, if no other way than by its *Medicinal Virtue*; as in the *Second Part* of this *Treatiſe*, concerning its *Uſe*, will plainly appear.

In the mean time we will ſuppoſe that ſome ſmall Portion both of *Nitre* and *common Salt*, and alſo of *Plaiſter*, may ſometimes be mixed, not only with the *Purging Waters*, but with the *Purging Salt* it ſelf. And what then? when it is probable, that in all Nature there is no where to be found a Body abſolutely *ſimple*. Who knows not that *Silver* is mixed with *Lead*, or *Copper*, *Gold* with *Silver*, in the ſame *Mine*, *Vein*, or even *Lump* of Ore? Yet *Silver* and *Copper*, or *Silver* and *Gold*, do not therein conſtitute a *third Metal*; but are two or more, coexiſtent, yet ſeparable *Metals*.

Nor moreover is the *Identity* of Bodies ſufficiently defin'd, by their agreement in ſome *Qualities:* For ſo *Lead* and *Gold* do agree; both of them are Bodies *hard*, *opacous*, *malleable*, *meltable*, *heavy*, &c. and are both therefore *Metals*. But nothing is *Gold*, which hath not all the *Qualities* of *Gold*. Yet *Gold* differs not in more, or more eminent reſpects, from *Lead*, than doth the *bitter Purging Salt* from all the *Salts* aforementioned: And is therefore *a very noble Salt of a diſtinct kind*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Some further Obſervations *of the* Nature *of the* Bitter Purging Salt.

OF the ſpecifying *Qualities* of this *Salt* afore-deſcribed, one of the principal is, its meanly and almoſt ſimply *bitter Taſte*; with reſpect to which, the *Cryſtals* of *Silver*, of all other *Salts* that I know of, come the neareſt. For theſe are indeed *bitter*; but alſo in a high degree: and the *bitter* is alſo joined with the greateſt *Auſterity*.

* *In the Second Diſcourſe of Mixture.*

I have elſewhere * obſerved, That the *Lapis Calaminaris*, and *Silver*, have ſome *Qualities* common to them both. I dropped therefore upon this *Stone* a little *Spirit* of *Nitre*; and after the Ebullition thereupon ariſing was over, I diluted the Mixture with fair Water. This *Water*, like the *Cryſtals* of *Silver*, is not only *rough* in the higheſt degree †, but very *bitter*. The only *Mineral* that I know of, endued with a *bitter Taſte*, except the *Salt* of *Silver*, and the *Purging Salt*.

But whether the *Purging Salt* is the product of any perfect or imperfect *Silver-Mine*, or any to

† *Rough in the higheſt degree*] As in all likelihood, it alſo becomes in the Stomach and Bowels, when it there meets with ſome fretting Acid: And thereby ſometimes proves a potent Aſtringent in Diarrhœas thence ariſing.

to which the *Lapis Calaminaris* is of kin, or rather of ſome other; not having as yet been able to get the *Mother-Mineral* hereof, I leave undetermined.

However, from the foreſaid *Experiments*, thus much is evident, That the *Bitter Purging Salt* is compounded of ſuch certain Parts as are *Potentially Acid*, that is, capable of becoming *Acid*, and of others which are *Alcaline*; and that theſe are ſuch as are alſo capable of becoming, in ſome ſort, *Lixivial*.

Now in *Salts* compounded of divers *Principles*, the *Proportion*, *Nature* and *Union* of the Principles are to be conſider'd. There ſeem to be ſome *Acid* Particles mixed even with *Lixivial Salts*; but in a ſmall Quantity. On the contrary, in *Tartar*, that is, the *Salt* of *Wine*, there is a leſs quantity of thoſe parts which are *Potentially Salt*; but of the *Acid* a far greater. And in much a like manner in the *Bitter Purging Salt*. With this difference, that in the former, ſuch Parts as are *actually Acid*, are mixed with the *Alcaline*; in the latter, ſuch only as are *potentially Acid*.

Again, all *Salts* made of *Lees* are *Acrimonious*. But thoſe commonly called *Teſtaceous*, are, not without ground, accounted more *mild*: As are alſo ſome *Acid* Liquors above others, as the Juice of *Wood-Sorrel*, an Infuſion of *Cremor Tartari*, and the like. All which are excell'd, in Lenity, by the *Purging Salt*. Which, tho upon Diſtillation, it yields an *Acid Spirit*; yet there is nothing of

Acri-

Acrimony, or *Acidity*, to be perceived in the *Salt* it ſelf; but only in its *Principles*, when *ſever'd and defiled* with a moſt vehement Fire.

Neither is this Salt of a *Flat Taſt*; but extream ſubtil and *penetrating*; and upon that ſcore, is the more effectual Remedy. And its admirable *Subtilty* hereby further appears, in that penetrating all manner of Earthen Veſſels, if not very well Leaded or Glaz'd, it gathers all over their outſides in a ſort of *Pile* like that of the *Amianthus* or *Thrum-Stone* *.

The *Principles* alſo of this *Salt*, are much more inſeparably mixed, than in *Tartar*, and many other *Medicines*. Their Union being ſo cloſe and inward, that the one, *viz.* that which is *Potentially Acid*, ſeems not, tho with a *Reverberating* Fire, by very much more than one half, to be parted from the other. Whence it is, that whereas all other gentle *Cathartick*s, do many times deceive the *Phyſician*; this *Salt*, never fails to purge. For of all *Medicines*, thoſe act upon the *Humours* of the *Body* with the greateſt certainty, which by the force of the *Humours* are leaſt alterable. Of which number, the ſaid *Salt* and other *Minerals* are to be accounted.

Laſtly, this Salt, altho compounded of divers *Principles*, yet is it, if duly prepared, very *pure*; ſo as not to be alloy'd with the thouſandth part of

* *In a ſort of Pile, like that of the Amianthus.*] As alſo many other Salts do, when they ſhoot not under Water, but in the *Aer*, and ſo under the Government of ſome Aerial Salt.

of any ſort of Body which is a ſtranger to it. For if you evaporate ſome *diſtill'd Water* impregnated with an Ounce of this *Salt*; it will yield not one Grain of any Heterogeneous *Salt*, nor of the *ſtony Sediment*, nor of the like *Cremor*; but the ſame Ounce of a moſt *pure Purging Salt*.

PART the SECOND.

Of the USE of the Bitter Purging SALT.

CHAP. I.

The Uſe *of the* Bitter Purging Salt, *more generally conſider'd.*

THe *Uſe* of the *Purging Waters* near *Epſom*, and others of the ſame kind, is ſo great and manifold, and ſo well known to our *London Phyſicians* of any ſtanding and practice, that they who make a doubt of it, are hardly to be allow'd the hearing. They are experienced to be a very effectual *Remedy* in ſundry great *Diſeaſes*, without the con-

conjunction of any untoward *Quality*, and where-of, if duly preſcribed, the *Patient* is never ſur-prized with any *ill Effect*.

One thing, and that with ſome ſhew of Rea-ſon, perhaps may be objected; That theſe *Wa-ters* afford a *ſtony Cremor* upon boiling. Whence it may be doubted, whether they may not alſo afford ſome Matter apt for the breeding of a *Stone* in *Humane Bodies*.

But this *Objection* is contrary to *all Experience*; as well that whereof I have before given an ac-count, as that we have in the daily Practice of *Phyſick*. For by what hath been ſaid, it appears, That this kind of *ſtony Cremor* gathers at the top, neither of the *Purging Waters*, nor of *Lime-Water* it ſelf, unleſs it be expoſed, in an open Veſſel, to the *Air*. And therefore alſo, that no *ſtony* Matter is bred of theſe *Waters* in a Man's Body.

But is not the *Aer* mixed with the *Humours* of a Man's Body? Be it ſo: and ſo it is likewiſe with all *Water*; as is certain from *Experiments* made in the *Aer-Pump*. Yet that which would never have any *Lapidifick* power, were it not aſſiſted with a free Influx of the External *Aer*. Beſides that, the *Aer* paſſes not into a Man's Body, with-out being ſtrain'd.

And as to Practical *Experience*, there are ſome known not only to my ſelf, but to other *Phyſici-ans*, who albeit they have drunk the ſaid *Purg-ing Waters* plentifully, and many days together, for

for *Twenty* or *Thirty* Years; yet have always been free from the *Gout* and *Stone*, either in the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*; and are in perfect Health at this preſent Time. And the Lord *North* before mention'd, who drank of thoſe both at *Epſom* and *Barnet*, lived free of the ſaid *Diſeaſes* to the Age of *Eighty five*.

I add further, That *Lime-water* it ſelf, which upon the acceſs of the *Aer* to it, preſently breeds a *ſtony Cremor*, is yet frequently, and very ſafely preſcribed by *Phyſicians*.

And our *Londoners* conſtantly make uſe of *Lime-Water* for the refining of *Sugar*. By means whereof, the *Malaſſes* are more eaſily ſeparated from the *Cryſtallized* or Candyed Part, which thereupon becomes perfectly pure and white.

But if the *Purging Water* it ſelf is to be looked upon as an excellent *Medicine*, how much rather the *Salt* which is made of it? For that which is objected againſt the *Uſe* of the *Water*, ſhould it for Argument ſake be granted; yet is of no force againſt the *Uſe* of the *Salt*, as being depurated from all *Lapidifick* Matter.

The *Water* alſo, if fouled with overmuch of the *Muriatick Salt*, will ſometimes work a little harſhly. But the afore-commended *Salt*, being cleared of that *Dreg*, is one of the eaſieſt of Purging *Medicines*.

'Tis alſo perfectly free from that Malignant *Quality* belonging to moſt *Purgers*. It never ferments the *Humours*; never cauſes Sickneſs, or Swooning,

Swooning, or any Gripes; never fails the *Phyſician* by meer Motions to Stool, nor afrights the *Patient* by over-purging.

Beſides, the *Waters* are not always of equal Strength, but of more or leſs, both in *Winter* and *Summer*, as the Seaſon is *wet* or *dry*. And ſome who ſell theſe *Waters*, when they find their Store begins to fail, will venture to adulterate them with *common Water*; whereby the *Phyſician*, tho he preſcribes the uſual Quantity, yet is ſometimes deceived in his expectation of the uſual Succeſs. But the Salt prepar'd of the Waters, if pure and perfect, is always alike, and of the like purging Virtue.

Phyſicians too in *London*, for the moſt part, preſcribe the *Waters*, not to be drunk raw, but *boil'd:* For ſo the Quantity of the *Waters* being leſſen'd, and yet the *Strength* encreaſed *, they work off the *Stomach* and *Bowels* more advantagiouſly. In Summer they ſhould be boil'd to *two thirds*; in Winter to one *half*, which requires *two or three Hours:* Whereas the *Purging Salt* of the *Waters* being diſſolved in any convenient *Liquor*, perhaps a little boil'd, is a *Medicine* always ready, very convenient to the *Apothecary's* hand, and more to the *Patient's* Caſe; who in urgent *Diſeaſes* lies in much *pain*, while he

* *The Strength encreaſed.*] That is, proportionably to the quantity of the Water; the Virtue of theſe Waters not lying in a volatile Spirit, as in thoſe of *Tunbridg* and the like, but in a fixed Salt.

he ſtays for a long and tedious boiling, and is thereby ſometimes put in *danger*.

The laſt, though not the leaſt thing we may here conſider, is, That the *Waters*, if kept a little longer than ordinary, eſpecially in a hot *Country* or *Seaſon*, will be corrupted and *ſtink*: Whereas the *Salt* extracted from them, continues *every where*, *and always incorruptible*.

But I foreſee that ſome may doubt of the wholeſomneſs even of the *Salt* it ſelf, becauſe that upon Diſtillation it yields an *Acid Spirit*.

But this *Objection* lies as much againſt the *Uſe* of the *Waters* themſelves, for that in theſe the ſaid *Salt* is contained.

And we may as well ſuſpect the eating of *Sugar*, or *Honey*, or the *whiteſt Bread*: from each of which a *Spirit* may be diſtill'd, not only as *Acid* as the *Spirit* of the *Purging Salt*, but alſo very *Acrimonious*. *Wine* alſo, and the moſt wholeſom *Food*, when as their *Principles* either by fermentation, or otherwiſe, are once depraved, do always partake of hurtful, and ſometimes of poiſonous *Qualities*. Even the *Food of Infants*, their Mothers Milk, if ſet ſo as to ſtand warm, will grow *ſower* in a ſhort time. But the *Purging Salt*, taken diſſolved in any proper *Liquor*, doth not thereby ſuffer a Diſſolution of its *Principles*, but retains its *Eſſence* or Nature unalter'd; as much as do any of the above-named ſorts of *Food* when we eat them. For as the *Salt* it ſelf, ſo any fair *Water* in which we drink

the *Salt* diſſolved, gives the ſame moderately *bitter Taſte*, without the leaſt *Acidity* joined with it.

CHAP. II.

Of the Way of preſcribing the Bitter Purging Salt.

IT may be taken in any *Liquor*, agreeable to the *Patient's* Conſtitution or Palate: as *Spring-Water*, *diſtill'd Water*, or any other very clear; a *Decoction* of *Pearl'd Barley*, thin *Water-Grooel*, or very thin *Panada*; *Poſſet-drink*, *Whey* *, and the like. I often uſe fair *Water*, a little boil'd and ſeaſon'd with *Mace*; whereof I preſcribe a Quart or three Pints, or two Quarts impregnated with half an Ounce, or an Ounce, or more of the *Purging Salt* †; as for example: Take of *Spring-Water* two Quarts, *Mace* a Drachm: Boil them a little, and in the Liquor diſſolve an Ounce or ten Drachms of the *bitter Purging*

* *Whey.*] The Engliſh Reader may be minded, that the Whey is to be boil'd, leſt the Salt ſhould make it curdle, if not before it is drunk, yet in the Stomach. † *Impregnated with half an Ounce or an Ounce of Salt*, &c.] It is here requiſite to admoniſh the Engliſh Reader, That in taking the Purging Salt, he is to be guided in the manner, time, and quantity, by his Conſtitution and Diſeaſe. And that in making a judgment of theſe, he is not to truſt himſelf too far, but, as his ſafeſt Courſe, to be adviſed by a Phyſician.

Purging Salt, for an *Apozeme* to be drank in the morning, faſting, hot, warm, or ſometimes cold, in the ſpace of two hours, with a little Exerciſe.

This *Apozeme* may be taken either by it ſelf, or in the working of other *Purging Phyſick*.

It is alſo convenient, upon occaſion, to quicken the Operation of the *Salt*, by adding either *Sena*, or *Manna*, or both of them to the *Mace*: as in the following, or other like form.

Take two Quarts of *Spring-Water*, *Mace* a Drachm, *Alexandrian Sena* two Drachms, or three. Boil them a little; and then add an Ounce of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, of the beſt *Calabrian Manna* an Ounce and half, or two Ounces; and ſo run the *Liquor* through a Sive.

The Lord *Dudley North*, was the firſt who drank the *Purging Waters* with *Milk*. But they lay heavy upon his *Stomach*, becauſe he mixed them *cold*. Afterwards *Phyſicians* alter'd the *Waters* with *Milk*, when they boil'd. Which way, thoſe who have a mind, may very ſafely take the *Salt* it ſelf; as thus:

Take three Pints and a half of *Spring-Water*, of the *Bitter Purging Salt* an Ounce, or Ten Drachms. Mix them, and when the Water boils, pour upon it half a Pint of new *Milk*, and ſtrain the *Liquor* from the Curd.

In Summer, when the *Medicinal Waters* are every where frequented; this *Salt* cannot be taken in any thing better, than in *Tunbridg-Water*,

ter, or any other *Chalybeate* kind, or in the *Purging Water* it ſelf.

A Drachm, or a Drachm and half of this *Salt*, taken in the firſt *three* or *four* Draughts of *Tunbridg Water*, or any other of the ſame ſort, and repeated for ſome mornings, prepares the *Humours*, and clears the way, for the intended Drinking Bout.

The *Chalybeate Waters* do ſometimes bind. Which Inconvenience is remedied, by putting a little of this *Salt* into the firſt or laſt Glaſs.

It is alſo very uſefully taken in the *Purging Waters* themſelves. Whereof if every Draught be impregnated with a Drachm of the *Purging Salt*; they will work off much more certainly, and with half the number; and ſo be leſs burdenſom to the *Stomach*.

Nor can any thing be more proper, than ſometimes to ſharpen *Glyſters*, with three Drachms, or half an Ounce of the Purging Salt, inſtead of that which is commonly called *Sal Gemma*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Uſe *of the* Bitter Purging Salt, *more particularly: and firſt, in* Diſeaſes *of the* Stomach.

WHat I am about to ſay of the *Purging Waters*, and of their *Salt*, is not grounded upon meer *Conjecture*, but the long *Experience* of other very Learned *Phyſicians*, as well as my own. Who all of us, in the *Diſeaſes* hereafter mentioned, have made uſe of both the aforeſaid *Remedies*, with very good Succeſs.

Firſt then, the *Purging Waters*, or the *Salt* made of them, are a moſt Friendly *Medicine* to the *Stomach*, *viz.* in promoting both an *Appetite*, and a good *Digeſtion*. Partly, from one of its *Principles*, which is *Potentially Acid*; and partly, from the addition of the *Alcaline*, and thereby the *Bitterneſs* of the whole. And from the former ſo much the rather, becauſe it affords a *Spirit* ſomewhat of kin to the *Spirit* of *common Salt*, the Seaſoner of all Food: yet from the latter withal, ſeeing we experience the *Stomach* to be ſtrengthned with moſt things which are *bitter*. And 'tis well known that they are *compounded Salts*, which whet the *Appetite* moſt of all. For *Pickles* are generally made not with *Brine* alone, but with the addition of *Vine-*

gar. And good *Claret*, as at Meals it is the moſt acceptable; ſo is it impregnated with a greater quantity of *Tartar* (a *compounded Salt*) than any other *Wine*. The *Salt* too of *Steel* (which is a *compounded* one) among other *Stomachick Medicines*, is none of the leaſt note. And thoſe two univerſal *Digeſtors*, *Bread* and *Spittle*, of which the one contains an *Acid Salt*, the other an *Alcaline*, being mixed together, perform the office of a *compounded Salt*. In a word, the Ferment or *Digeſtor* of the *Stomach* it ſelf, is compounded both of *Alcaline* and *Acid* Parts; thoſe derived from the *Arterial* Blood, theſe in part from the *Nerves*, or the *Dregs* of the *Animal Spirits*: in proof whereof there are ſundry *Arguments*, which I ſhall not here inſiſt upon. So long then as the *Stomach* is furniſhed with both theſe *Salts*, in a ſutable meaſure, the buſineſs of *Concoction* is rightly perform'd: But if either of them be predominant, ſometimes *Acid Salts*, and ſometimes *Alcaline*, are neceſſary to reſtore them to a due proportion.

When by eating or drinking overmuch, or that which is unwholeſom, *Concoction* is faulty; *Vomiting* often follows: For the ſtaying whereof, the *Purging Water*, or the *Salt* made of it, is an excellent *Medicine*. For the ſame reaſon as that ſo celebrated Mixture, of *Salt* of *Wormwood* and the *Juice* of *Lemons*. And is herein ſuperior to it, in that it both deſtroys and expels from the *Stomach* all kinds of Peccant *Salts*, as it were with one ſtroak. Where-

Wherefore alſo in the *Stomach-Ach*, and other like *Pains*, nothing is ſafer or more effectual than the aforeſaid *Medicine*.

And ſo likewiſe in the *Hypocondriacal Affection with Heat*.

In theſe *Diſeaſes*, I have ſometimes preſcribed the *Purging Waters*, or the *Salt* made of them, alone. But ordinarily, not without the aſſiſtance of *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, and other like *Remedies*. It being the part of a prudent *Phyſician*, eſpecially in great and dangerous *Diſeaſes*, not to betruſt his *Patient's Health*, and the Valuation of his own *Fame*, to any one *Remedy* *, tho never ſo highly in vogue.

Now theſe *Remedies* are, according unto *Indications*, infinitely to be vary'd. Some *Forms* whereof, notwithſtanding, the Learned *Reader* may be pleas'd to look over, as here they follow.

To quicken a decayed Appetite.

Take a Flask of *Spaw-water*, or a Quart or three Pints of any other *Chalybeate Water*; or

* *Not to betruſt—to any one Remedy.*] The Engliſh Reader is here again admoniſh'd, for two Reaſons, not to be over buſy with this Medicine, ſo as to uſe it upon all occaſions; as we ſay, Hand over Head. Firſt, becauſe he can very ſeldom be a competent Judg of his own Caſe; nor, therefore, whether the Salt be proper for it, or no. And, Secondly, becauſe, tho it ſhould be ſo, yet he skills not thoſe other Remedies uſually neceſſary to be joined with it; and ſo may be the Author of his own hurt, not ſo much in what he doth, as in omitting what he ſhould have done.

if not to be had, of *Maced Water*; of the *Bitter Purging Salt* half an Ounce, ſix Drachms, or an Ounce: Mix, and drink them faſting, and a little warmed.

And for the better drinking of all ſorts of *Chalybeate Waters* *, if the *Phyſician* thinks fit, a little warm, without the loſs of its moſt *ſubtile Spirit*: the Bottle in which they are kept being ſet in a Veſſel of hot Water for ſome Minutes of an Hour, is then to be open'd, and after the pouring out of every Glaſs to be well ſtopp'd again.

While theſe are drinking, let the *Patient* take an hour before Dinner *twenty*, *thirty*, or *forty Drops* of *Elixir Proprietatis* †, in a ſpoonful of Sherry or *Purl-Royal*: And let him continue the Uſe

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* *And for the better drinking all ſorts of Chalybeate Waters.*] The Readers may ask, But how ſhall we come by theſe Waters at a diſtance from the Wells? And it may be asked with a little Indignation, Why any part of *England* ſhould want good *Tunbridg*-Water, when we have the *Spaw*-Water (the Spirit whereof is altogether as Volatile as that of *Tunbridg*-Water) at a far greater diſtance? It is but putting it into the ſame kind of Flasks, with long and ſlender Necks, and ſtopping them with the ſame care, (with Corks dipped in melted Pitch, and thruſt into the Flasks at the ſame inſtant in which they are fill'd, and then cover'd with ſome of the ſame Pitch, and over that with a piece of ſoft Leather) and the thing is done. And then the Trial, whether this Care hath been uſed, is eaſily made, by its turning Purple, upon mixing a little of it with the Pouder of a Dyer's Gall. † *Elixir Proprietatis.*] That made with Oil of Sulphur, is beſt in this caſe.

Uſe of theſe either every, or each other Day, repeating them four, five, or ſix times. Or,

Take two Ounces of the Conſerve of *Roman Wormwood*, Conſerve of *Garden Scurvey-graſs* an Ounce, preſerv'd *Ginger* half an Ounce, *Species Aromaticæ Garyophyllatæ* || a Drachm and half, *Winterane Barque*, and the true *Salt* of *Wormwood*, of each a Drachm, Syrup of *Clove-July-flowers* enough to make them into an *Electuary*. Let the *Patient* take as much as a large Nutmeg going to bed, and of a ſmall Walnut an hour before Dinner, with a little of the aforeſaid *Wine*, or without it, if it gives him the *Head-ach*. Or,

Take of the new and bright Filings of *Steel* three Ounces, of the tops of *Roman Wormwood* half a handful, the Root of *Roman Cyperus* and *Calamus Aromaticus*, of each a Drachm, the leſſer *Galangale*, *Cinamon*, and *Saffron*, of each half a Drachm, and a Quart of *White-wine* or *Sherry*. Let them be digeſted with a gentle Heat, or ſtand in a warm room, in a Bottle well ſtopp'd, for three days, ſhaking them every day. Pour off the *Infuſion*, and let the *Patient* take two, three, or four Spoonfuls every day, two hours before Dinner.

To ſtay Vomitings.

Take of any *Chalybeate Water*, or inſtead of that, three Pints or two Quarts of Spring-water

|| *Species Aromaticæ Garyophyllatæ.*] A Compounded Pouder in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

ter ſeaſon'd with *Mace*, of the *Bitter Purging Salt* ſix Drachms, an Ounce, or ten Drachms. Mix, and drink them faſting, warm or cold, as you like them beſt, repeating them thrice, or oftner, if need be, either every, or each other day; and join herewith the following *Pills*.

Take *red Roſes* and ſtrong *Cinamon*, of each a Drachm, *Cloves* and *Salt of Steel* of each a Scruple, *Saffron* half a Scruple, the Chymical *Oil of Mint* eight Drops, and as much Syrup of *Steel* as will make them up into twenty four *Pills*. Let the *Patient* take three of them every day, two hours before a Dinner of Spoon-meat, and as many going to Bed.

A *Fomentation* made with a hot *Infuſion* of *Mint* and *Red Roſes*, and an Ounce of *Venice Treacle* in *Claret-Wine*, may ſometimes be of great uſe.

In the Pain *of the* Stomach *like the* Colick.

Take of the beſt *Sena* two Drachms, *Mace* a Drachm: Boil them in a ſufficient quantity of *Spring-water*, to three Pints or two Quarts; and to the ſtrained Liquor add ſix Drachms, an Ounce, or ten Drachms of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, *Syrup* of *Steel* an Ounce and half; for a Purging *Apozeme*, to be drunk in the Morning after the uſual manner. Or it may be made without *Sena* *, and taken either by it ſelf, or with the following *Pills*. Take

* *Or without Sena.*] That is, when it gripes the Patient.

Take of the *Stomach-Pill with Gums* † twenty five Grains, fine Filings of *Steel* ten Grains, Syrup of *Steel* a few Drops: Mix, and make them into four *Pills*, to be taken going to Bed. The next Morning take the *Apozeme* as aforeſaid; and ſo for three days together, or longer.

Sometimes it may be convenient to mix with the *Pills* the *Extract* of *Gentian*, or ſome other *bitter Extract*:

As alſo half a Grain, or a Grain of *London Laudanum*, if the *Pain* be great.

In the Hypochondriacal Affection with Heat.

Take of any *Chalybeate Water* a Quart, three Pints, or two Quarts; diſſolve in each Draught half a Drachm, or a Drachm of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, to ſeven or eight Draughts, and drink them cold.

Or inſtead of *Chalybeate Waters*, it may be taken in ſimple *Milk-water*, or diſtill'd from the Leaves of *Borage* and *Burnet*.

In the Heart-Burning.

In which *Diſeaſe* the *Salt* may be ſucceſsfully taken in like manner, as in the laſt aforementioned.

CHAP.

† *The Stomach Pill with Gums.*] A Pill in the *London-Diſpenſatory.*

CHAP. IV.

Of the Uſe *of the* Bitter Purging Salt, *in* Diſeaſes *of the* Guts, *and* Parts *adjacent*: *And firſt in the* Colick.

IT is not neceſſary to premoniſh the Learned and Experienced *Phyſician*, that in this *Diſeaſe*, *letting Blood* is ſeldom or never to be omitted, and to be done in the firſt place.

Next, it is very adviſable, that the following, or other like *Glyſter*, be injected.

Take a Pint of the *common Decoction* for a *Glyſter* *, adding to the other *Ingredients* to be boiled three Drachms, or half an Ounce, of the beſt *Sena*. In the ſtrained *Liquor* diſſolve half an Ounce, or five Drachms of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, of the *Species Hieræ Picræ* † a Drachm and half, or two Drachms; Brown Sugar 2 Ounces. With this, or ſome ſuch *Glyſter*, the *Pains* are often diſſipated, or at leaſt the way is open'd for the Paſſage of internal *Medicines* through the Bowels.

A Scruple, or half a Drachm of *Pilula Rudii*,

* *The common Decoction for a Glyſter.*] That is, a Decoction, preſcribed under that Title in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

† *Species Hieræ Picræ.*] A Compounded Pouder, ſo call'd in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

dii ||, together with a Grain, or a Grain and half of *London Laudanum*, are oftentimes given with good Succeſs.

And ſometimes *Quick-ſilver*, if the *Patient* ſwallows enough of it, as four or ſix Ounces: and eſpecially if it be taken in about two Ounces of the *Tinctura Sacra*; that is, the Tincture of the *Species Hieræ Picræ*, made with White-wine, or in ſome other convenient Purger.

But of all other *Medicines*, the *Purging Waters*, or the *Salt* made of them, is the nobleſt, being taken in the following, or other like manner.

Take of *Spring* or *River-water* ſeaſon'd with *Mace* three Pints and half, *Chamemile-flower-water*, or *Mint-water* ſix Ounces; of the *Bitter Purging Salt* an Ounce or ten Drachms; and an Ounce and half, or two Ounces, of the beſt *Manna:* Mix them for an *Apozeme*. Let the *Patient* take about half a Wine Pint at a Draught hot, and all of it in an hour, or an hour and half; altho he ſhould vomit ſome part of it.

This *Medicine* is ſometimes more effectual, if aſſiſted with the following.

Take of the *Tinctura Sacra* two, three, or four Ounces; and hereof a ſpoonful or two, before every Draught of the aforeſaid *Apozeme*.

In the Worms.

The ſame *Salt*, if the *Nurſe* mixes a Drachm, or

|| *Pilula Rudii.*] A Pill in the *London Diſpenſatory.*

or a Drachm and half, with any *Food*, commonly made for *Children*, without *Milk*, will expel the *Worms*.

Especially, if the *Physician* shall premise the taking in some convenient manner, a Grain of *Mercurius dulcis*; or of the *Crystals* or *Salt* of *Silver*; or two or three Grains, according to the Age of the *Patient*.

Or if the *Purging Salt* be dissolved in *Bitter Glysters*.

In Nephritick Pains *.

In this *Disease*, as well as in the *Colick*, 'tis proper, for the most part, to begin with *Bleeding*; and oftentimes also to repeat it.

To which also a *Vomit* of *Vinum Benedictum*, or *Sal Vitrioli*, especially if the *Patient* be inclinable to vomit, is very aptly subjoined. For by virtue hereof, not only the *Stomach* it self (sometimes the first in fault) is unloaded; but all the *Nervous Parts* bordering on the *Kidneys*, and extreamly suffering in this *Disease*, are relieved.

After this, especially if the *Patient* hath no Stool with the *Vomit*, let the following *Glyster* be injected.

Take of *Chamemile-flowers* a handful, *Cumine Seeds*, *Sweet Fenil Seeds* and *Parsley Seeds*, all bruised, of each an Ounce, *Marsh-mallow* Root sliced

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* *Nephritick Pains.*] That is, Pains in and about the Kidneys or Reins.

ſliced and bruiſed, two Ounces: Boil them in a ſufficient quantity of fair *Water* to a Pint. To the ſtrained *Liquor* add half an Ounce of *Turpentine* diſſolved in the *Yolk* of an *Egg*, half an Ounce of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, and *Syrup* of *Marſh-mallows* three Ounces. Mix them for a *Glyſter*.

If the *Pains* are very great, add to the *Glyſter* forty or *fifty Drops* of *Cydoniated Liquid Laudanum*. Upon the working of this, or the like *Glyſter*, the *Patient*, oftentimes, will make *Water* with, or without a *Stone* or *Gravel*, and the *Pains* go off.

But if they are ſo pertinaceous, as ſtill to continue, we muſt have recourſe to the following *Apozeme*, as the moſt promiſing *Remedy*.

Take of the *Decoction* of *Pearl-Barley* ſeaſon'd with *Mace* three Pints, or two Quarts; ſix Drachms, or an Ounce of the *Bitter Purging Salt*; *Syrup* of *Marſh-mallows* three or four Ounces. Mix them for an *Apozeme*, to be taken hot, in an hour, an hour and half, or two hours, or thereabout, altho the *Patient* ſhould vomit ſome part of it.

In Hot Urine.

In which *Diſeaſe* the ſame *Apozeme* is available, whether it proceedeth from the Sharpneſs of the *Blood*, or a *Venereal Gonorrhœa*.

In an Iſchury.

And ſo likewiſe in an *Iſchury*, or *total Suppreſſion* of *Urine*; whether it happens without a *Stone*,

Stone, or without one big enough to ſtop the *Paſſages* of the *Urine*.

Yet if the *Diſeaſe* hath been of ſome days continuance, the *Patient* muſt preſently *bleed*, and plentifully. Next, inject a pretty ſharp *Glyſter*, with *Syrup* of *Spina Cervina*, the *Bitter Purging Salt*, &c. During the Operation whereof it will be very uſeful to drink the aforeſaid *Apozeme*, or ſome Draughts of it. Eſpecially, if a Spoonful of the following *Mixture* be taken before every Draught.

Take *Fenil* and *Saxifrage Water*, of each an Ounce and half; *Salt* of *Amber* a Drachm, *Tartarum Vitriolatum* a Scruple, prepared *Millepedes* two Drachms, *Syrup* of *Marſh-mallows* an Ounce. Mix them.

In a Diabetes.

In which moſt dangerous *Diſeaſe*, if there be need of ſome very gentle *Evacuation*, the ſaid *Waters*, or *Salt*, in regard either of them moves very eaſily, and cools much, is of all others the ſafeſt, if not the only *Purge*. With the help whereof, in conjunction with the conſtant uſe of *Chalybeate Waters*, of any ſort, and alſo of *Hypnoticks* *, I have reſtored ſome (but thoſe indeed *Young*) when near dying, unto perfect Health.

In

* *And alſo of Hypnoticks.*] That is, ſleeping Medicines: very uſeful and neceſſary in this Diſeaſe, tho the Patient be faint and weak; becauſe that Sleep ſtops all Evacuations but Sweat.

In the Jaundies.

Bleeding likewiſe in this *Diſeaſe* is ſeldom to be omitted. Yea, to be repeated, if the *Patient* be ſomewhat more feveriſh.

Neither are *Vomits* of leſs uſe: both as they rid the *Stomach* of its Morbifick *Load*, and alſo pump up the *Gall*, which ſtagnates in its own *Bladder:* and ſhould therefore be repeated at convenient Intervals, if there be need. Eſpecially, if theſe and other *Remedies*, proving leſs ſucceſsful, ſhall give cauſe to ſuſpect there are ſome *Stones*, which by their Number or Bulk ſtop the *Canale*, by which the *Gall* paſſes into the *Guts:* in which *caſe* we muſt perſiſt with a prudent Reſolution.

But in any ſort of *Jaundies*, with *Stones* in the *Gall*, or without, the *Purging Water*, or its *Salt*, is very properly given in the following, or other like manner.

Take of *Pilula Ruffi* half a Drachm, *Rhubarb*, and *Volatile Salt* of *Urine*, of each half a Scruple, *Syrup* of *Wormwood* enough to make them into ſix *Pills*, to be taken going to bed. In the Morning following let the *Patient* drink this *Apozeme*.

Take two Ounces of the Shavings of *Hartshorn*; boil them in three Quarts of *Spring-water* to two: Then add *Mace* and *Turmerick*, of each a Drachm; and having boiled them a little, diſſolve in the ſtrained *Liquor* the *Bitter Purging*

Salt and Syrup of *Steel*, of each an Ounce, for an *Apozeme*, to be drank as uſually.

If the *Phyſician* ſees it convenient, inſtead of the forementioned *Pills*, he may give the following *Draught*.

Take an Ounce and half or two Ounces of the *Tinctura Sacra*, an Ounce of Syrup of *Cychory* made with *Rhubarb* *, *Tartarum Vitriolatum* half a Scruple. Mix them for a *Draught* to be taken about ſix or ſeven a Clock in the Morning. And after two hours let the Patient drink the *Apozeme* before preſcribed: And ſo repeat them every, or each other day.

If *Aloetick Medicines* heat the Patient, the *Infuſion* of *Rhubarb*, &c. may do better.

CHAP. V.

Of the Uſe *of the* Bitter Purging Salt *in* Diſeaſes *of the* Head. *And firſt, in* Madneſs.

IN *Madneſs*, beſides *Bleeding* and repeated *Vomits*, it is likewiſe often neceſſary to uſe *Cephalick Ointments*, a *Seton* in the Neck, *Bliſtering Plaiſters*, eſpecially laid on the *Legs*, *Purges*, and other *Remedies*.

To further the Operation of *Purging Medicines*,

* *Syrup of Cichory made with Rhubarb.*] A Compounded Syrup in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

cines, whether prepared with *Hellebore*, or others, nothing can be more proper than the *Purging Water*, or their *Salt*, given in this or other like manner.

Take the Leaves of *Bawm* and *Borage*, of each a handful: Infuſe them in two Quarts or five Pints of boil'd *Spring-water* while 'tis hot, and let them ſtand in a Veſſel well cover'd for half an hour. Add to the ſtrained *Infuſion* an Ounce or ten Drachms of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, Syrup of *Violets* three Ounces: Mix them for an *Apozeme* to be drunk by it ſelf, or with any convenient *Purge* inſtead of *Poſſet-drink*. Or,

Take an Ounce of the *Bitter Purging Salt*: Diſſolve a Drachm in a Draught of *Spaw-water*, or of any other *Chalybeate kind*; and let the Patient drink eight ſuch Draughts.

The ſame *Water* or *Salt* may likewiſe be very uſefully taken in the ſame manner, in the Intervals of other *Purgations*; eſpecially in Summer. For it greatly allays the *Maniacal Turbulency* of the *Humours* and *Spirits*.

In the Headach.

In which *Diſeaſe*, and the rather if proceeding from a *hot Cauſe*, or joined with a *hot Conſtitution*, there is nothing in the Art of *Phyſick* which I have found more effectual than the following, or ſuch a like Method.

Firſt, let a ſufficient Quantity of Blood be

taken away from the Arm, or elſewhere, as ſhall ſeem moſt convenient.

Next, let a *Vomit* be given, or omitted, as the Patient's Strength, and other Circumſtances ſhall direct: And then the following *Medicines*.

Take prepared *Scammony*, pouder'd *Rhubarb*, and *Mercurius dulcis*, of each ten, twelve, or fourteen Grains, Syrup of *Spina Cervina* enough to make them into five Pills, to be taken at four or five a Clock in the Morning, and let the Patient ſleep upon it. After three Hours let him drink this *Apozeme*.

Take of *Spring-water* ſeaſon'd with *Mace* three Pints or two Quarts, ſix Drachms or an Ounce of the *Bitter Purging Salt*, and Syrup of *Violets* two Ounces: Mix and take them by convenient Draughts, and keep your ſelf warm in the working.

Let the ſame *Apozeme* be repeated with the *Pills* now before preſcribed, every third or fourth day; and on the days between by it ſelf. And in like manner continu'd, if need be, for a Fortnight or three Weeks.

In the Megrim.

It is neceſſary alſo in this *caſe*, to begin with *Bleeding*; and the rather, if it proceeds from drinking over-much *Wine*: and firſt, by opening a *Vein* in the *Arm*.

Next, by *Cupping-Glaſſes* applied with *Scarification*,

fication †, not only to the *Shoulders*, but to the *hinder part of the Head* it ſelf, being firſt ſhaved. To which *Part*, as well in this *Diſeaſe*, as in the *Head-ach*, and *Inflammations* of the *Eyes*, I commonly order them to be applied, rather than to any other, and with better Succeſs. After *Bleeding* give the following *Medicines*.

Take of *Pilula Maſtichina* ‖ two Scruples, and five Drops of Chymical *Oil of Majorane*: Mix, and take them going to Bed. On the next Morning drink this *Apozeme*.

Take *Spring-water* ſeaſon'd with *Mace*, a Quart or three Pints, four Ounces of the *Water* of *Sage of Virtue*, of *ſweet Majorane Water* two Ounces, and ſix Drachms of the *Bitter Purging Salt*: Mix and take them in the uſual manner.

Sometimes it may be uſeful to take a Spoonful of the following *Mixture* before every Draught.

Take the Leaves of *ſweet Majorane* and *Sage of Virtue*, of each two Drachms, *Gentian Root*, and the *Species of Hiera Picra*, of each two Scruples, and four Ounces of *White-wine*. Digeſt them twelve hours in a Bottle well ſtopp'd,

† *Cupping-Glaſſes applied with Scarification.*] This Operation, as it is commonly performed in *England*, is both frightful and painful. But the Glaſſes being warmed with a Lamp, inſtead of being filled with flaming Tow; and a Phlebm uſed (by Filliping) inſtead of a Launce, after the German-way; it is altogether as eaſy as bleeding at the Arm.

‖ *Pilula Maſtichina.*] A Compounded Pill in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

and then let the *Tincture* be ſtrongly preſſed out, and ſtand till, the muddy Parts being ſettled, it becomes clear.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Uſe *of the* Bitter Purging Salt *in ſome other* Diſeaſes. *And firſt, in* Mother-Fits.

IN which *caſe*, after the more grievous *Symptoms* are allay'd by the uſe of *Opiates* *, ten or twelve Drachms, or two Ounces of the *Tinctura Sacra* (made with two parts of *White-wine*, and one part of *Hyſterick Water* †) may be given, for the moſt part, with good Succeſs.

But if the *Phyſician* ſees it convenient to give a more temperate *Purge*; that ſo often commended, in regard it works ſo gently, may be ſafely drunk: and with the greater Benefit, if inſtead of *Maced Water* the *Purging Salt* be diſſolved either in the *Spaw-water*, or that of *Bawm*.

In the Wandring Gout.

Which is commonly, but erroneouſly, called a *Rheumatiſm*. For that *this* falls upon the *Muſcular*

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* *By the uſe of Opiates.*] The Engliſh Reader is here admoniſhed to be very wary in medling with this ſort of Medicines, whether liquid or ſolid. A Doſe containing a Grain, or a Grain and half of *Opium*, not to be exceeded, without ſpecial Occaſion and Direction. † *Hyſterick Water.*] A Compounded Water in the *London-Diſpenſatory*.

cular Parts, that only on the *Joints.* 'Tis a ſtubborn *Diſeaſe*, and often requires a good *Set* of *Remedies.*

Begin with *Bleeding*, and repeat it every, or each other day, to the fourth, or if need be, to the fifth or ſixth time.

After the firſt or ſecond *Bleeding*, I find a *Vomit* to be, oftentimes, of very great uſe. For ſo long as the *Stomach* is foul, it ſends new Matter every day to the *Bloood* and *Joints* to feed the *Diſeaſe.*

But for *Purges*, and thoſe of the ſtronger ſort, albeit they are ſometimes for a few days to be *deferr'd:* yet are hardly ever to be *omitted.* One good *Purge*, commonly more prevailing * againſt this *Diſeaſe* than three or four *Bleedings.*

Now the Operation of theſe *Purges*, in regard the *Patient* is ſeldom without ſome *Fever* †, is much more gently performed, and without putting the *Humours* into a Ferment, with the help of the *Purging Waters*, or their *Salt*; which may be taken with them in the following manner.

* *One good Purge prevailing more than three or four Bleedings.*] And beſides the ſpeeding of the Cure, the ill Effects which ſometimes follow upon the taking away ſo great a Quantity of Blood, are avoided. † *The Patient ſeldom without ſome Fever.*] Which may give occaſion to ſome, even Phyſicians, to ſuſpect the uſe of ſtrong Purges in this caſe. But this Fever is not a *Febris Synochus*, that is, the ordinary ſort of continual Fever; much leſs with any malignant Properties, which ſhould forbid the Purgation here preſcribed.

Take of the Pouder of *Roſinous Jalap* half a Drachm, ſix Grains of prepared *Scammony*, *Calomel* half a Scruple, Syrup of *Spina Cervina* enough to make a *Bolus*, to be taken at five a Clock in the Morning, and let the *Patient* ſleep upon it. And after three hours drink this *Apozeme*.

Take an Ounce and half of *Pearl-Barley*, three Ounces of *Corins*: Boil them in *Spring-water* enough, to a Quart and half a Pint, or three Pints and half; adding towards the end of the boiling half a Drachm of *Mace*. In the ſtrained *Liquor* diſſolve an Ounce of the *bitter Purging Salt*, and half an Ounce, an Ounce, or an Ounce and half of the beſt *Manna*, for an *Apozeme*.

If the *Patient* is not eaſily wrought upon, and other *Coindicants* alſo ſhall direct it; let him take ſix Drachms or an Ounce of Syrup of *Spina Cervina* in the firſt Draught: And let the *Bolus* be repeated with this or the like *Apozeme*, every other, or third, or fourth day, as ſhall ſeem beſt to the *Phyſician*, or with longer Intervals, till the *Patient* is perfectly recovered.

In the Beginning and Increaſe of the *Diſeaſe*, every, or at leaſt each other Night, and conſtantly after *Purgation*, a convenient *Opiate* * is to be given: whereby to hinder the Effervescence of the *Humours*, and their renewed Influx upon the *Joints*.

When, either becauſe the *Fever* is ſomewhat high,

* *A convenient Opiate.*] Here the Engliſh Reader is again admoniſhed, as a little before, in this Chapter.

high, or the *Patient* weak, *Purgation* is, for ſome time, to be deferr'd; *Bliſtering Plaiſters* being applied about four Inches above or below the diſeaſed *Joints*, give great Relief. And ſometimes the *ſerous* part of the *Blood* is ſo very hot and unbridled, as to baffle all the aforeſaid *Remedies*, till by the help of *Bliſters* it is in ſome meaſure ſeparated from the *red*, which is the ſofter *part* of the *Blood*.

In this *Diſeaſe* thoſe *Medicines* which provoke *Sweat*, altho plentifully, yet hardly do any good. But *Diureticks* are taken with Advantage: for which Reaſon alſo *Apozemes* impregnated, as aforeſaid, with the *Purging Salt*, are the more convenient; as working both by *Stool* and *Urine* at the ſame time.

While the Patient is under *Cure*, let him abſtain from *Wine* and *winy Liquors*, and all *Malt Drinks* unboiled. Freſh and clarify'd, that is, boiled *Whey* is of all other *Drinks* the moſt excellent * †. *In*

* *Whey, of all orher Drinks the moſt excellent.*] That is, in this caſe. For what can better ſubdue the Acrimony of the ſerous Blood, than to dilute it with ſo ſoft a Liquor of its own kind? † Whereas this Diſeaſe as uſually managed, will hold and vex the Patients for ſix Weeks or two Months, and ſometimes longer: The Author has aſſur'd me, that by the Method he hath here preſcribed, he has commonly ſet them up in a Fortnight or three Weeks at the moſt; and that ſome of them have been perfectly recovered in a Week or ten Days: eſpecially upon giving, after once or twice Bleeding, a good briſk Vomit, where there hath been great occaſion for it.

In ſome ſorts of Itch.

Not that which is *contagious* or *catching*, but bred of the *Scurvey*; ſpreading ſometimes all over the *Body*, ſometimes confined to the *Pudenda*, or ſome other certain *Parts*. In both which *Caſes* I have often found the laſt preſcribed *Apozeme*, repeated with or without other *Purgers*, to be effectual; and have bleſſed ſome with the Pleaſure of *Eaſe*, after they have been tortur'd and tir'd out with perpetual ſcratching. Eſpecially if they have been conſtantly kept to a good Quantity of the *Chalybeate* Waters, inſtead of all other *Drink*.

The ſame *Apozeme*, after the *Small Pox* are ſhell'd off, is very properly us'd.

And with moſt *Purges* in the room of *Poſſet-Drink*.

To conclude, thoſe who upon a *long Journey*, and chiefly in Summer, are wont to be *coſtive*; by two or three Drachms of this *Salt* taken in a Draught or two of *Spring-water*, will hereby keep themſelves *ſoluble*, and very *cool*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Miſuſe *of the* Bitter Waters, *and of their* Salt.

IT behoves a *Phyſician*, not only to ſhew the *uſe* of *Remedies*, but alſo to caution the *Reader*

der to beware of their *miſuſe*; whereby is done a *threefold* Injury, to the *Patient*, the *Phyſician*, and the *Medicine* it ſelf.

This therefore, the *Virtues* whereof I have now enumerated, is in ſome *Diſeaſes* by no means to be preſcribed: And in ſome others, regard is to be had to the *Cauſes*, and the *Symptoms*.

In all *Dropſies* whatſoever, it doth hurt: Becauſe that here the *Native* Heat is very Languid, and that ſtock of *Spirits* which is ſeated in the *Grumous* part of the *Blood*, very poor. Where likewiſe the uſe, even of a Liquid *Diet*, haſtens the float of the *Serum* of the *Blood*, upon the *Parts* which lie already, as it were, *under Water*.

As alſo in a *continual Fever*, even the ordinary kind. Wherein, tho the *Cauſe* is ſometimes, by little and little, to be purged off: yet is this to be done, rather with ſuch *Medicines* as are moderately *Hot*, as the *Decoctum amarum*, *Pilula Ruffi*, and the like *; and by which, the *Concoction* of the *Humours* is promoted at the ſame time. And therefore, whatſoever may prove a hinder-

* *The Decoctum Amarum, Pilula Ruffi, and the like.*] Diſpenſatory Medicines; which the Author allows to be ſometimes given in a continual Fever: and he ſpeaks to Phyſicians. But the Engliſh Reader is to take the ſame care, not to be over-buſy with Purges in a Fever, as not with Opiates, in any Caſe. Becauſe that in many Fevers, no ſort of Purge can be ſafely given. And if given at the beginning of a Fever, (as is ſometimes unwarily done, before the Fever apparently ſhews it ſelf) it commonly proves fatal to the Patient.

hinderance herein, by over-cooling, we muſt beware of it.

Neither is it any way ſerviceable in an *Ague*.

Nor to *Girls* in the *Green-ſickneſs*. Whoſe *Feveriſh Heats* are kindled from too much *Acidity*, ſome where or other, in their *Humours*, which are to be ſweetned with more potent *Alcalies*.

'Tis alſo to be denied to thoſe that *ſpit Blood*. Leſt by its great and penetrating *ſubtilty* it ſhould open the *mouths* of the *Arteries*.

And in the *Diſeaſe*, called, *Cholera Morbus*. Wherein thoſe ſudden *Evacuations* which are made, are follow'd with a great ſinking of the *Spirits*. Which kind of *Motions*, made by *Nature*, while ſhe trips with over-much haſte, are rather to be quieted with *Cordials*, and *Opiates* *, given now and then. But after the force of the *Diſeaſe* is broken, if there be need of any farther *Evacuation*, and the *Patient* be of a *Bilious Conſtitution*, whether *Native* or *Adventitious*, he may then drink the ſaid *Salt* to good purpoſe.

'Tis alſo to be forborn in a *Palſy*: Leſt the *Muſcles*, which are already deſtitute of their *Native* Heat and Vigour, ſhould thereby be more weakned. Yet if the *Diſeaſe* is bred of a *Hot Cauſe*,

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* *To be quieted with Cordials and Opiates.*] The Engliſh Reader is again admoniſhed to uſe the ſame Caution, with reſpect to all ſorts of Opiates, as in the foregoing Chapter: And the rather here, becauſe in a Diſeaſe which often happens unto young Children.

Cauſe, as *Wine*, or any *Winy Liquor*; I have preſcrib'd it both ſafely, and with Effect.

'Tis not to be allowed to *Women with Child*, but with Circumſpection.

Nor in a *ſuppreſſion of Urine*, before it appears, all things being well weighed, that it depends neither upon an *Ulcer* in the *Bladder*, nor a *Stone* too big to paſs; in either of which *Caſes*, the *Patient* is to abſtain from all *Diureticks*. But otherwiſe, I have often given this *Medicine* with very good Succeſs; that is to ſay, in bringing away the *Urine*, and *Stones* with it, not of the leaſt ſize.

A TABLE, ſhewing ſome of the more Egregious FALSIFICATIONS *made in the Tranſlation, lately Publiſhed by* FRANCIS MOULT, *Chymiſt.*

A Multitude of leſſer Faults being here omitted.

ORiginal, Page 1. *Primæ omnium Catharticarum Amareſcentium innotuere.* That is, were, of all the Bitter Purging Waters, the firſt generally known. Tranſlation, Page 5. *The chief of all the Purging Waters.* A Blunder in the very firſt Paragraph. For by rendring, *Primæ, the chief*, inſtead of *the firſt*; and taking no notice of the word, *innotuere*; that is omitted, which the Author would have known, *viz.* that of all the Purging Waters, thoſe near *Epſom*, were the firſt in uſe. And the Author too, is made to affirm a Falſhood; that is, *That thoſe near* Epſom *are of all the chief.* Whereas divers other like Waters, as thoſe at *North-Haw*, *&c.* are of equal goodneſs.

Orig. p. 2. *Sperabat.* Tranſ. p. 6. *Flattering himſelf:* for *Hoping.* His Lordſhip, tho his Diſeaſe made him a little Satyrical upon Phyſicians; yet was a Perſon of very good Senſe, and knew how to *hope*, without *flattering himſelf.*

Orig.

Orig. p. 5. *Fontes Strethamenſes in Comitatu Surrienſi.* Which the Tranſlator, *p.* 7. in ſpite of all our Maps, and Doomſday-Book, will have in *Kent.*

Orig. p. 6. The Author ſpeaks with Limitation, that the Purging Waters have ſcarce any other but a Bitter Taſte; *vix quenquam alium.* But the Tranſlator ſaith, (*p.* 8.) *That they have no Taſte but that.* And whereas the Author ſaith only, that they are ſenſibly Bitter, *ſenſibiliter:* The Tranſlator ſaith, *the Bitterneſs is very ſenſible*; which is not exact Truth.

Orig. p. 7. *Aqua Calcis.* That is, Lime-Water. But the Engliſh Reader ſhould, at leaſt once for all, have been told the meaning, by ſaying Water impregnated with unſlackt Lime. The Juice of the ſmall Indian Limon being alſo commonly called *Lime-water.*

Orig. p. 7. *Colore quodam Glauco.* Tranſ. p. 9. Of a *Whitiſh Colour.* For, of a *Blewiſh Grey.*

Orig. p. 7. *Salis Calcarii Lixivialis.* That is, of the Lixivial Salt of Lime. Tranſ. p. 9. *Of the Chalky Lixivial Salt.* As if the Author did ſay any thing here of *Chalk.*

Orig. p. 8. *Salis Potentiâ Acidi.* That is, of that Salt which is Potentially Acid; or which is capable of becoming Acid. Tranſ. p. 9. *of the Acidity of the Purging Salt.* As if it were *Actually Acid:* Which to ſay, is contrary to Senſe, and to what the Author doth here and hereafter more than once affirm.

Orig.

Orig. p. 8. *Calcarius.* That is, Limy, or of the nature of the Lime-Stone. Transl. p. 9. *Lixivial.* The *general* Word ill put, for the *Special.* For there are many things *Lixivial*, which are not Limy.

Orig. p. 9. *Neque Linguam ipsam, tenerrimam Partem, quidquam afficit.* That is, Nor so much as in the least affecteth, that most tender part, the Tongue it self. Transl. p. 10. *Nor does it acquire any the least Pungency.* Whereas Bodies may be pungent upon the Tongue, when not upon other Parts; and may affect the Tongue otherwise, as well as by Pungency.

Orig. p. 13. *Planis quatuor Parallelogrammis.* That is, With four Parallelogram Plains. Transl. p. 12. *With four Parallel sides.* Wherein there is a double Error. For four Plains may be *Parallels*, which are not *Parallelograms.* And *Sides*, is ill put for *Plains*; every *Plain*, having its *sides* to boot.

Orig. p. 14. *Binis oppositis minoribus paulò compressa.* The Author saith, that the *Prisms* here described, having two of their *Plains* a little less and opposite, are somewhat flattish. The Translator, p. 12. *That the two oppositе sides are something flatter than the other.* Which is false, and makes nonsense. For the Author describes the *figure* of the whole *Prism*, and not of its *Plains* or *sides.*

Orig. p. 14. *Scalpelli more, acuata.* That is, Edged like a Chizel. Transl. p. 12. *Sharpned like a Pen-*

a Penknife. He might as well have compared a *Sithe* to a *Shovel*; as the word, *Mucronata*, juſt foregoing, being conſidered, would have taught him.

Orig. p. 15. *Plant. Anat. Lib.* 4. *p.* 1. *Cap. ult.* That is, Anatomy of Plants, Book 4. Part 1. Chap. the laſt. Tranſ. p. 13. *Plant. Ang.* 9. *lib.* 4. *p.* 1. *c. ult.* Were this the Printer's fault, yet ſhould it not have been corrected?

Orig. p. 16. *Salibus pleriſq; aliis longè magis Solubilem.* The Author ſaith, that the Bitter Purging Salt, is much more diſſoluble, than moſt other Salts. But the Tranſlator, p. 14. *That it is more diſſoluble, than any other Salt.* Which is very falſe. And if it were true, yet doth it not appear by the Experiment here made.

Orig. p. 17. *Principii Alcalini particeps eſt.* That is, it partaketh of an Alcaline Principle. Tranſ. p. 44. *It is of an Alcaline Principle.* Which is ſo expreſt, as if the Salt here ſpoken of, conſiſted of no other.

Orig. p. 17. *Potentiâ, ſuo modo, Lixivialis.* That is, Capable of becoming, in ſome ſort, Lixivial. Tranſ. p. 14. *It is in ſome manner, Lixivial.* Which is very falſe. The Purging Salt, while unburnt, whereof the Author here ſpeaks, being not at all *Lixivial*, but only capable of being made ſuch.

Orig. p. 17. *Bullata Calx.* That is, a Bubbled or Blubber'd Calx. Tranſ. p. 14. *A Boiling Calx.* He might as well have ſaid, a Boiling Brick-batt.

Orig. p. 18. *Alabaſtrites.* That is, Baſtard Alabaſter. Tranſ. p. 15. Only ſays, *Alabaſter.* Between which, and the Baſtard, there is as much difference, with reſpect to Hardneſs, whereof the Author here ſpeaks, as between an Oak and an Apple-tree.

Orig. p. 19. The Author ſaith, that the Spirit diſtill'd from the Purging Salt, is in Scent and Taſt, ſomewhat like, *(ex aliquâ parte æmulus)* to the Spirit of Common Salt. Tranſ. p. 15. ſaith, *It is every way equal to it.* Which is *falſly* affirmed, in ſaying, *every way*, for, *in ſome part.* And *nonſenſically*, in ſaying, *Equal*, for, *alike. Equality*, being a word uſed to expreſs the *Quantities*, and not the *Qualities* of things here ſpoken of.

Orig. p. 20. *Pocula Vitrea.* Tranſ. p. 16. *Glaſs-Bottles.* For, Drinking Glaſſes.

Orig. p. 20. The Author, to prevent a miſtake thought it requiſite, here to ſpeak properly in explication of the Vulgar Term; *Calcis vivæ Infuſum Aquâ communi paratum, vulgò, Calcis Aqua.* That is, the Infuſion of Quick Lime made with fair Water; commonly called, Lime-Water. Tranſ. p. 16. *A little Lime-Water.* Which here may eaſily be miſtaken by the Engliſh Reader for the Juice of Limes; as before noted.

Orig. p. 22. Tis here affirmed of ſome Parts of the Bitter Purging Salt, that they are, *Solummodo potentiâ Acidæ.* The Tranſlator, p. 17. ſaith, *That they are not ſolely Acid.* Which falſly implies, that they are *actually Acid*, and alſo ſomething *more*: neither of which is true. Orig.

Orig. p. 22. *Potentiâ, aliquo modo, Lixivialibus.* Whereof the Tranſlator makes the ſame falſe Interpretation as before, *Orig. p.*17. *Tranſ. p.* 14.

Orig. p. 22. *Sal Lixivialis.* Which the Tranſlator, *p.*17. for *Lixivial*, falſly renders, *Alcalious.* There being many Salts, *Alcalious* or *Alcaline*, which are not *Lixivial.*

Orig. p. 23. The Author affirms, that the Exiſtence or Being of the Salts whereof he here ſpeaks, and their Force in the changing of Colours, doth not abſolutely or altogether depend upon the Fire; *Non penitus & ex omni parte ab Igne pendere.* The Tranſlator ſaith, *p.* 17. abſolutely and without any limitation, *That they depend not on the Fire.* Which is falſly affirmed; becauſe that ſome of them do, in ſome part, tho not wholly. The Purging Salt, as it is a *Salt*, and a Salt partly *Alcaline*, doth not at all depend upon the Fire: but as it is, in any ſort, *Lixivial*, it doth.

Orig. p. 23. *Ex allatis Experimentis.* Tranſ. *p.* 18. *From the forecited Experiments.* Whereas the Author cites no Experiments made by others, but only relates his own.

Orig. p. 23. 'Tis here ſaid, That the Furniture of Words is in nothing more ſcanty than in Philoſophy: *In eâ ſcilicet, quæ velut Pediſſequa Naturæ, mirandæ ejus ubique Varietati, ſcrupuloſiſſimè advertit:* That is, to wit, in that Philoſophy, which, as the Handmaid of Nature, obſerveth

ſerveth her Varieties every where admirable, with the moſt critical and exact Diligence. Which the Tranſlator, *p.* 18. renders thus; *Such Philoſophy as ſhould lead us through the Foot-ſteps of Nature, and intelligibly expreſs its admirable Varieties.* A mere Fiction.

Orig. p. 27. 'Tis here ſaid, That the Spirit of Alum has a baſe ſtinking Scent; *Sulphuris Spiritui vero, Germanicè Gaſs dicto, ſeu Sulphuri liquefacto & flammanti ſimillimum:* that is, altogether like that of true Spirit of Sulphur, which the Germans call *Gaſs Sulphuris*, or that of melted and flaming Brimſtone. But the Tranſlator, *p.* 20. only ſaith, *It is very like to the Spirit or Gaſs of Sulphur.* Not diſtinguiſhing clearly between the true Spirit, and that commonly called the Spirit of Sulphur, and ſold for it.

Orig. p. 28. *Majoribus (Planis ſcilicet) verſus Cryſtalli centrum, minoribuſque viciſſim inclinatis:* that is, the greater and the leſſer Plains being alternately ſloped, towards the Centre of the Cryſtal. Which the Tranſlator, *p.* 20. renders thus; *The greater Plains bending towards the Centre of the Cryſtal, and the leſs accordingly.* Abſurdly, *Bending* for *Sloping*. For to talk of a *ſtrait Line*, here ſpoken of, being *bent*, is Nonſenſe. But a ſtrait Line may be *ſloped* or *inclined:* and when a Mathematick Definition of a thing is given, as here it is, we muſt ſpeak as Mathematicians do. And *Viciſſim*, that is, *Alternately*, he renders, *Accordingly*; which is doubly

doubly falſe; to the Figure it ſelf, and to what the Author affirms of it.

Orig. p. 28. 'Tis here ſaid, That the Bitter Purging Salt differs in Taſte from Common Salt, *æquè ac ab Alumine*, as much as it doth from Alum. Tranſ. p. 20. *Common Salt has a very different Taſte from the Purging Salt, as alſo from Alum.* A mere Fiction.

Orig. p. 29. *Id equidem non eſt negandum, Spiritum Salis communis, Lac merum, dum ebullit, coagulare, etiam mediocri proportione affuſum:* that is, I deny not indeed, but that the Spirit of Common Salt being poured, tho in a moderate Quantity, upon Milk unmixed with any other Liquor, and when it boils, will make it curdle. The Tranſlator, *p.* 21. ſaith only, *That the Spirit of Common Salt doth not curdle Milk, unleſs added to it when boiled.* A very expedite way of Tranſlating. He has been often convicted of *Coining*; and now he falls to *Clipping*.

Orig. p. 31. *A Salibus nitro, & Calcario:* that is, from Nitre, and from the Salt of Lime. Tranſ. p. 22. *From Nitrous and Calcarious Salts.*

Orig. p. 31. *Nitri Cryſtalli, non Quaternis Planis Parallelogrammis contentæ:* that is, the Cryſtals of Nitre not being comprehended within four Parallelogram Plains. Tranſ. p. 22. *The Cryſtals of Nitre ſhoot not into four-corner'd Parallel Plains:* which is Nonſenſe.

Orig. p. 32. 'Tis here ſaid, That to melt Nitre by holding it in a Spoon over the Flame

of a Candle, in like manner as the Purging Salt; *Spatium, Saltem octuplo majus exigit, flammamque ſplendidiſſimam:* that is, requires at leaſt an eightfold ſpace of time, and a very bright Flame. The Tranſlator ſaith, *p.* 23. *That it takes up eight times the ſpace, and emits a moſt reſplendent Flame.* Which laſt Clauſe is moſt falſe, and contrary to the Experience of every ordinary Chymiſt, that Nitre will never flame, except Fire be put to it.

Orig. p. 33. *Salis Cathartici ſemidrachma, Lactis bullientis ſemilibræ injecta, Coagulum generat ſatis conſpicuum:* that is, half a Drachm of the Purging Salt being put into a Pint of boiling Milk, makes a conſiderable Curd. Tranſ. p. 23. *Turns it very grey.* A Falſification, whereby the Force of the Compariſon the Author makes between the Property of *Nitre*, and that of the *Purging Salt*, is quite loſt.

Orig. p. 35. 'Tis directed, that *Dantzick Vitriol*, *Sal Armoniac*, and inſtead of Nitre the Bitter Purging Salt, be mixed in the ſame proportion as for making of *Aqua Regia: Eâdem proportione miſceantur, ut fieri ſolet in Aquâ Regiâ conficiendâ.* Tranſ. p. 24. ſaith, *That Dantzick Vitriol, Sal Armoniac, and a like quantity of the Bitter Purging Salt, inſtead of Nitre, are to be diſtill'd.* Which is ſo expreſs'd, that the Reader may ſuppoſe the Author ignorantly thought thoſe Ingredients were to be diſtill'd in a like Quantity, for the making of *Aqua Regia.*

Orig.

Orig. p. 36. 'Tis ſaid, That the pouder'd Calx of the Purging Salt being ſprinkled with a little Water, immediately becomes a hardiſh Subſtance; *Et in aliquot momenta quaſi lapideſcit:* that is, and continues for ſome moments almoſt like a Stone. The Tranſlator, *p.* 25. ſaith, *That in a few moments it will be like a Stone.* Not only omitting the Author's Limitation, *quaſi*, almoſt: but contradicting what he affirms, That the ſaid Calx *becomes hard immediately*, and not *in a few moments.* And when he ſaith, *In aliquot momenta*, he doth not ſpeak of the Time *when the Hardneſs begins*, as by the Tranſlator he is miſinterpreted; but, of *how long it continues*, that is, for ſome moments. Which the Tranſlator leaving without limitation, the Reader may ſuppoſe the ſaid Hardneſs always to continue, which it doth not.

Orig. p. 37. 'Tis affirmed, That Lime-water being evaporated, the Salt therein contain'd is wholly turn'd into a taſteleſs and ſtony Subſtance; *ex omni parte, in ſubſtantiam inſulſam ac lapideam immutatur.* Tranſ. p. 26. Inſtead of *wholly*, ſaith, *for the moſt part.* Which falſly ſuppoſeth that ſome part of the ſaid Salt remaineth unalter'd.

Orig. p. 37. *Sali alicui Aereo.* Tranſ. p. 26. *With any other Aerial Salt.* For, with *ſome* other.

Orig. p. 38. 'Tis ſaid, That of Oil of Vitriol, and that of Aniſe-ſeeds, of both the beſt, mixed together, is produced a Roſin: *Ex Oleis optimis*

timis Vitrioli & Aniſi, confuſis, reſina generatur. The Tranſlator, p. 26. ſcurvily ſaith, *That in Oil of Aniſe-ſeeds and Vitriol ſhaken together, you have a Roſin.* Firſt, in omitting the Caution, that it be of the *beſt Oils* of Vitriol, and of Aniſe-ſeeds, without which the Experiment will not ſucceed. Next, inſtead of *Oil of Vitriol*, in ſaying, *Vitriol*; which, if the Reader miſtakes for the *Oil*, he will again be deluded. And then, in ſaying, without Senſe, *That in Oil of Aniſe-ſeeds and Vitriol ſhaken together, you have a Roſin.* Whereas the Roſin is in neither of them, but produced of them both. It may alſo be added, that *ſhaking* is feigned inſtead of *mixing*, which without ſhaking will produce the Roſin.

Orig. p. 39. 'Tis ſaid, That half an Ounce of the Purging Salt, without any Heat, or much ſhaking, is eaſily and preſently diſſolved in two Ounces of fair Water; *In Aquæ communis ſextanti.* The Tranſlator, *p.* 27. not knowing the Engliſh of *Sextans*, no more than of many other Words before-going, ſaith, *In ſix times its Quantity of Water*; inſtead of *four times*, that is, *two Ounces.*

Orig. p. 39. *Calcis leviſſimæ.* Tranſ. p. 27. For, of a moſt light Calx; ſaith, *of pure white Calx.* Which is falſe to the Latin, and the thing it ſelf.

Orig. p. 41. 'Tis concluded of the Purging Salt, *Ideóque eſt ſui generis Sal nobiliſſimus:* that is, And is therefore a very noble Salt of a diſtinct

ſtinct kind. Tranſ. p. 28. *And therefore is in its own Nature the moſt noble.* Which ſounds ridiculouſly to any one that knows the Genius of the Latin Tongue.

Orig. p. 42. *Nec ſine ſummâ Auſteritate.* Tranſ. p. 29. *Not without ſome Auſterity.* For, not without the greateſt Auſterity. But the Tranſlator thought *ſumma* ſignified *ſome.*

Orig. p. 43. *Miſturam dilui.* Tranſ. p. 29. *I waſh'd the Mixture:* for, *I diluted* the Mixture.

Orig. p. 43. *Perfecta vel Imperfecta.* Tranſ. p. 29. *Wholly, or in part:* for *perfect* or *imperfect.* A Mineral may be *compounded*, and both the Parts of the Compound may be *perfect.*

Orig. p. 43. *E quibuſdam partibus potentiâ Acidis.* Tranſ. p. 30. *Of ſome Parts in their Nature Acid.* Which is falſe, as being in their Nature but potentially Acid. A Falſification before made, over and over, but here alſo noted, becauſe of moment.

Orig. p. 43. *E quibuſdam partibus, ſuo modo, Lixivialibus.* Tranſ. p. 30. *Of ſome Parts a little Lixivial.* For, Of ſuch certain Parts, as are capable of becoming, in ſome ſort, Lixivial. The ſame Falſification which hath alſo been ſeveral times mention'd already.

Orig. p. 45. *In Principiis ſolutis & inquinatis.* Tranſ. p. 31. *In its Principles intimately diſſolved and divided:* for, In its Principles *diſſolved and defiled.*

Orig. p. 45. 'Tis ſaid, That the Purging Salt grows

grows on the Outſides of Earthen Veſſels, *In formâ quaſi villoſâ, Amianthi lapidis inſtar:* that is, in a ſort of *Pile*, like that of the *Amianthus* or Thrumſtone. Tranſ. p. 31. *In Colour like an Amethyſt.* Whereas it is not the *Colour*, but the *Figure*, the Author here deſcribes. And to ſay, like an *Amethyſt*; for, like the *Amianthus*; is the ſame Miſtake as if he ſhould ſay, a *pair of Horns*, for, a *Peruque*.

Orig. p. 45. *Hujus item ſalis principia, miſturâ longè minus ſolubili, quàm in Tartaro, multíſque aliis Medicamentis fruuntur:* that is, the Principles alſo of this Salt are much more inſeparably mixed than in Tartar, and many other Medicines. For which the Tranſlator, *p.* 31. gives us this Nonſenſe. *The Principles of this Salt are alſo more cloſely united than in Tartar, and afford many other Remedies.* As if he had ſaid, *Milk and Water mix better than Oil and Water, and afford many other Remedies.*

Orig. p. 46. *Non valdè ultra dimidiam partem.* Tranſ. p. 31. *Not above one half:* for, not *very much above* one half.

Orig. p. 50. *Duplici Experientiâ.* Tranſ. p. 34. *By two Experiments:* for, *by double Experience.* An *Experiment* is one thing, *Experience* is another; being that which groweth of ſundry Experiments duly compared together.

Orig. p. 54. *Ubique ſui ſimilis eſt.* Tranſ. p. 36. *Is every Particle alike:* for, *every where*, or *always the ſame.*

Orig.

Orig. p. 56. 'Tis ſaid, That Sugar, Honey, or White-bread, will yield a Spirit, which is equally Acid with that of the Purging Salt: *pari gradu acidus.* Tranſ. p. 37. *Violently Acid.* Which is falſe.

Orig. p. 56. *Minimè ſuis ſolutis Principiis, ſed Eſſentiæ integritate:* that is, not at all with its diſſolved Principles, but with its Eſſence unalter'd. Tranſ. p. 38. *In its compact Body, or united Eſſence.* Pure Nonſenſe.

Orig. p. 57. *In quovis Vehiculo Patientis temperamento conveniente, aut guſtui grato:* that is, in any Liquor agreeable to the Patient's Conſtitution, or Palat. Tranſ. p. 38. *In any Vehicle agreeable to the Patient's Palat, or grateful to his Taſte.* Like the old Woman's Pepper-Box, that was hot in *Operation*, but cold in *Working.*

Orig. p. 58. *Senæ ℥ ii, vel iii.* Tranſ. p. 39. *Three Drachms:* for, *two Drachms, or three. Two* may as often be enough as *three.* You ſee he makes no bones.

Orig. p. 60. *Quin & utiliſſimè ſumatur idem Sal, ex Aquis ipſis purgatoriis:* that is, the ſame Salt is likewiſe very uſefully taken in the Purging Waters themſelves. Tranſ. p. 40. *But 'tis beſt of all taken in its own Waters.* Had the Author ſaid *verùm*, for *quin &*, *utiliſſimè* would have ſignified *beſt*, abſolutely. But who, that knows Latin, ſees not, that to ſay, *beſt of all*, is more than the Author ſaith? And ſometimes to take it in the Chalybeate Waters, or otherwiſe, may be beſt.

Orig.

Orig. p. 62. *Ex Principio potentiâ Acido.* Tranſ. p. 41. By its *Acid Principle:* for, by *that Principle which is potentially Acid.* A Falſification often made, and remarked.

Orig. p. 62. *Partim, ex admiſto Principio Alcalino:* that is, partly, by the addition of its Alcaline Principle. Tranſ. p. 41. partly, *by its Alcaline Mixture.* Which is hardly Senſe.

Orig. p. 62. 'Tis ſaid of Claret-wine, *Tartareo repletur Sale, hoc eſt compoſito, omnium aliorum maximè:* that is, that 'tis impregnated with a greater Quantity of Tartar, a Compounded Salt, than any other Wine. Tranſ. p. 42. *Becauſe of its Tartareous Salt, of all others the moſt compounded.* Who ſees not how falſly this is rendred? And it is as falſly affirmed, there being other Salts as compounded as this is.

Orig. p. 65. *Aquæ autem quæcunque ferratæ, quo melius—tepidè, ſi viſum fuerit, ſumantur:* that is, And for the better drinking of all ſorts of Chalybeate Waters, if the Phyſician thinks fit, a little warm. Tranſ. p. 44. *And all ſorts of Chalybeate Waters may be drunk warm, which is better.* Can any thing be more ſcurvily render'd? For *better*, in the Original, is evidently referred to the *Method of warming them*, and not *to the Uſefulneſs of drinking them warm.* Nor can it be *indefinitely* ſaid, that they are *better*, if drunk *warm:* for that, ſometimes, it may be *better* to drink them *cold.*

Orig. p. 66. *Species Aromaticæ Garyophyllatæ.* Tranſ.

Tranſ. p. 44. *Aromatick Pouder of Cloves.* Which many Readers may take to be nothing but *pouder'd Cloves*, which every Body knows to be *aromatick*. 'Twere more juſtly render'd, *Aromatick Pouder with Cloves.* But beſt ſet down in its own *Latin*, and ſo to be underſtood, a *Diſpenſatory Medicine.*

Orig. p. 66. The Patient is adviſed to take the Electuary here preſcribed, without Wormwood-wine, *ſi Caput gravaret*, if it gives him the Headach. Tranſ. p. 44. *If he be ſubject to the Head-ach.* Referring his, *if* to the *Indiſpoſition of the Patient*, which the Author doth to the *Property of the Wine:* which will ſometimes give one the Head-ach, whether he be ſubject to it, or no.

Orig. p. 66. *Radices Cyperi.* Tranſ. p. 45. *Cypreſs Roots*; for, *Cyperus Roots.* Theſe a good Medicine, the former of no known Uſe.

Orig. p. 68. *Ante Sorbile Prandium.* Tranſ. p. 45. *Before Dinner:* for, *before a Dinner of Spoon-meat.* A Rule not to be omitted in the Cure here diſcourſed of.

Orig. p. 69. 'Tis directed, to add ſometimes to the Pills here preſcribed, *Laudani Londinenſis gr. ſs, vel gr. i.* that is, half a Grain, or a Grain of *London Laudanum.* The Tranſlator, p. 46. only ſaith, *a little Laudanum.* Whereas the Author thought it requiſite to expreſs the Quantity, leſt the Purgation intended by the Pills ſhould be hindred. And what's *a little?*

Eight

Eight or ten Grains may ſeem *a little* to thoſe Readers who know not its Quality; but may be enough to cure them of all Diſeaſes. So dangerous it is for any ſort of Opiates to be left to the Diſcretion of any but Phyſicians.

Orig. p. 70. *Aqua Pimpinellæ:* that is Burnet-Water. Tranſ. p. 47. *Pimpernel-Water.* How falſly? For *Pimpernel* is the common Engliſh Name, for *Anagallis Mas:* a Plant of a quite different Nature and Uſe from that of *Burnet.*

Orig. p. 72. 'Tis ſaid, that by the uſe of a good Glyſter in the Colick, the way is open'd, *Interius ſumendis & per Inteſtina tranſeundis:* that is, for the Paſſage of internal Medicines through the Bowels. Tranſ. p. 48. *By the Paſſage of theſe Glyſters up the Inteſtines.*

Orig. p. 73. *Bibat ægrotus, unâ vice, circa* ℥ *vi.* that is, Let the Patient take about ſix Ounces at a Draught. Tranſ. p. 49. *Let the Patient take about* 17 *Ounces at a time:* Which is near *three times as much* as is, or ought to be preſcribed.

Orig. p. 73. 'Tis ſaid, that a Nurs'd-Child may take a Drachm, or a Drachm and half of the Purging Salt; *Drachmam, vel ſeſquidrachmam.* Tranſ. p. 49. ſaith, *A Drachm and half, or two Drachms.* Whereby the Reader may ſee the Liberty the Tranſlator takes.

Orig. p. 74. The Author mentions the giving of the Purging Salt, for the Worms, in Bitter Glyſters. Next to which he ſubjoins another Diſ-

Diſeaſe, as a diſtinct Title, wherein the ſame Salt is very uſeful, *viz. in Dolore Nephritico*; that is, in Nephritick Pains, or Pains in and about the Kidneys. But the Tranſlator, *p.* 50. or the Printer, makes a ſcurvy *Gallimaufrey* of both together, in this manner; *Or if the Purging Salt be given in Bitter Glyſters in the Stone.* Whereby it is very plain, that if it was not the Tranſlator's own Blunder, yet he took no care at all to correct this, or any other of the Preſs. Beſides, that to ſay, *the Stone*, inſtead of *Nephritick Pains*, is licentious Ignorance: In that all that the Author ſaith under that Title, hath a particular reſpect to thoſe *Nephritick Pains*, and not to the *Stone in general*, nor in the *Bladder*.

Orig. p. 74. *Ventriculus, Pars nonnunquam primo loco delinquens:* that is, the Stomach, ſometimes the Part which is firſt in fault. Tranſ. p. 50. *The Stomach, generally the offending Part.* Is this to tranſlate? In this Diſeaſe there are divers Parts which offend: but the Stomach is ſometimes the firſt Offender.

Orig. p. 74. *Renibus conterminum.* Tranſ. p. 50. *Continuous with the Kidneys:* for, *bordering on the Kidneys.*

Orig. p. 74. *Terebinthinæ Venetæ Vitello Ovi ſolutæ* ℥ *ſs.* Tranſ. p. 50. *Venice Turpentine an Ounce:* for, *half an Ounce*; which is enough. And the *diſſolving* of it in the *Yolk of an Egg*, as by the Author is *directed*; by the Tranſlator is *omitted.* And yet without *that* it is impoſſible to

to mix the Turpentine, one principal Ingredient, with ſuch a Glyſter.

Orig. p. 75. *Laud. Liq. Cydon. gutt. XL, vel L.* Tranſ. p. 51. *Forty or Fifty Drops of Laudanum.* For *Cydoniated Laudanum.* An Omiſſion dangerous to the Engliſh Reader; there being another *Liquid Laudanum* alſo in uſe, which is much ſtronger.

Orig. p. 76. The Apozeme here preſcribed, is ſaid to be proper in a total ſuppreſſion of Urine, which happens, *ſine lapide majori, quàm ut vias urinarias tranſire poſſit.* That is, without a Stone big enough to ſtop the Urinary Paſſages. Tranſ. p. 51. ſaith juſt the contrary; *or with ſo great a Stone as to ſtop the Urinary Paſſage.* Were this the Printer's Error, yet ought not ſo great an Error to have been corrected?

Orig. p. 78. Among other Remedies for a *Diabetes*; *Hypnoticks*, that is, ſuch as cauſe ſleep, are here mentioned: *Aquarum ferratarum uſu, & Hypnoticorum.* But by the Tranſlator, p. 52. *Hypnoticks* are left out. And yet are ſo principal a help, that without theſe it would be always very difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible, to cure this Diſeaſe.

Orig. p. 78. *Veſica* is tranſlated *Veſſels.*

Orig. p. 79. *Sequenti, vel ſimili modo.* That is, in the following, or other like manner. Tranſ. p. 53. *In this, or the following manner.* He might as well have ſaid, *in this, or this manner.*

Orig.

Orig. p. 80. One Ingredient here preſcribed in a Draught for the Jaundice, is an Ounce of Syrup of Cichory made with Rhubarb: *Syrupi è Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro*, ℥ i; a *Diſpenſatory*-Medicine. Inſtead of which the Tranſlator, p. 54. would have the Patient take, *Two Ounces of Syrup of Cychory, with an Ounce of Rhubarb.* Enough for three or four Luſty Men. Nor will it at all excuſe the Tranſlator, to ſay, there is no likelihood that any one will ever take ſo much at once, but will look upon it as a Miſtake. For many Engliſh Readers take every thing they find in a *pretending Book*, to be *Goſpel*; and will ſwallow any thing, tho it be a *Glyſter*, if they are *bid*, or *think they are bid*, to do it.

Orig. p. 83. *Prout vires aliáque monuerint.* That is, As the Patient's Strength, and other Circumſtances, ſhall direct. The Tranſlator leaves out *aliáque*, *and other Circumſtances*; which every prudent Phyſician will conſider, as well as the Strength.

Orig. p. 83. Twelve or Fourteen Grains are preſcribed, as ſometimes neceſſary, and rather more than leſs; and that of each of the three Ingredients here mention'd. The Tranſlator ſaith, only, Twelve. And to underdo, ſometimes, is to do nothing.

Orig. p. 85. *Salvia odorata.* Tranſ. p. 58. *Sage*, for *Sage of Virtue*, as it is commonly call'd. Which differs as much from Common Sage, as the Sweet Majorane doth from the Ordinary ſort.

Orig. p. 86. The *Tinctura ſacra*, is here preſcribed to be made with two parts of White-wine, and one part of Hyſterick-Water: *Aquæ Hyſtericæ parte unâ.* But the Tranſ. p. 58. will have them of *equal quantity*; and ſo may be over-ſtrong for the Patient.

Orig. p. 87. 'Tis ſaid, that the *Arthritis vaga*, or wandering Gout, *Non rarò plurium remediorum apparatum exigit.* That is, often requires a good Set of Remedies. Tranſ. p. 59. ſaith, *It frequently eludes the force of many Medicines:* which is to affirm another thing. For it may *require the uſe* of many Remedies, whoſe *force* it doth not *elude.*

Orig. p. 88. *Verùm Cathartica, eáque fortiora, etiamſi interdum dies aliquot deferenda ſunt, vix tamen unquam omittenda.* That is, but Purges, and thoſe of the ſtrongeſt ſort, albeit they are ſometimes for a few days to be deferr'd, yet are hardly ever to be omitted. For which, Tranſ. p. 59. we have this Nonſenſe; *But Cathartick, and of the ſtrongeſt, ſometimes for ſeveral days together are never to be omitted.* Or if we ſhould allow of any Senſe, it is ſuch as plainly contradicts the Author; who no where preſcribes Purging, *diebus continuis*, in this Diſeaſe, much leſs for ſeveral Days together.

Orig. p. 88. *Horum autem operatio, &c.* That is, the Operation of thoſe ſtronger Purges before ſpoken of. For which, ſays the Tranſlator, p. 59. *The Operation of the Purging Waters, &c.* Utterly confounding the Author's Senſe.

Orig.

Orig. p. 91. *Serum Lactis coctione decaſeatum.* That is, Clarifi'd or Boil'd Whey. Which the Tranſlator, p. 61. calls, *Poſſet-drink.* In the caſe here ſpoken of, not half ſo good.

Orig. p. 94. *In quibus Calorificæ Fermentationes excitantur.* That is, in whom Feveriſh Heats are kindled. Tranſ. p. 63. *Where warm Fermentations muſt be excited.* The Author tells the Reader, *how theſe undue Fermentations ariſe.* Inſtead of which the Tranſlator tells him, *They muſt not be cur'd, but continu'd.*

Orig. p. 95. The Author, ſpeaking of the uſe of *Opiates*, in the Diſeaſe called *Cholera Morbus*, doth not preſcribe the juſt quantity to be given, becauſe he ſpeaks to the *Learned Reader.* Which the late Tranſlator, ſpeaking *to all in common*, ſhould have done, and have taken direction of the *Author*, or of ſome other *Phyſician* herein: eſpecially for a *Doſe* that may be ſafe and allowable, in this Diſeaſe, unto *Children.*

Orig. p. 95. *Temperies adventitia.* Tranſ. p. 64. *Accidental*, for *Adventitious.*

Orig. p. 96. *Calculus inexterminabilis.* That is, a Stone too big to paſs. Tranſ. p. 64. a *Large Stone*; indefinitely, and therefore ſcurvily expreſt: For a Stone may be *large*, as ſome may call or think it, and yet *not too big to paſs.*

FINIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

It is thought fit to add the NARRATIVE *of Mr.* Joſiah Peter, *a Gentleman well reſpected by ſeveral Perſons of the greateſt Honour and Quality in this Kingdom; as followeth:*

NOtwithſtanding that Dr. *Grew*, the Author of the Latin Treatiſe of the *Bitter Salt* of the *Purging Waters*, upon his peruſal of a late corrupt Tranſlation thereof, publiſhed by *Francis Moult* Chymiſt, ſaw it neceſſary that a true one ſhould be made; yet he told me he was unwilling the foregoing Remarks upon it ſhould be publiſhed, till upon Diſcourſe with the ſaid *Chymiſt* I had aſſured him, that he the ſaid *Chymiſt* did expreſly affirm to me, that it was true and exact; and till he had withal ſent for him to hear what he could ſay for himſelf. Whereupon being by the Doctor ſhewed ſome of his greater Faults, and told, that he was guilty of many more of the like kind; inſtead of giving a modeſt and ſenſible Anſwer, he pertly ſaid, *And, Doctor, what is the Conſequence of all this?*

Which Answer so rudely given to a Person of the Doctor's Learning and Quality, I being accidentally by, and thinking my self justly concerned, replied to the said *Chymist*, " That he " discovered himself a Person of great Impu- " dence and Ignorance, and that I suspected he " had hired some body to make that corrupt " Translation for him; and required him to tell " his Name, and said, I would tell him the " Consequence of it; That he was liable to an " Action at Law, and thereupon to give Satis- " faction for the Wrong he had done the Au- " thor, as well as an Indictment for endanger- " ing the Lives of his Majesty's People, by his " false and corrupt Translation. And I farther " told him, this was the Judgment and Opinion " of two learned Serjeants at Law. Notwith- standing which he neither asked the Doctor's Pardon for the Injury he had done him, nor was able to say one word in his own behalf: But not long after, speaking of his Translation, said, as can be proved, *That he would stand by it*, and also *that he would stand or fall with it.*

All which being well considered, tho enough to justify the Doctor in what he hath permitted to be done, yet I farther add the concurring Opinion of a learned and judicious Gentleman, who hath formerly had the Honour of being *President* of the Royal Society for some Years; That this Shop-Chymist (who I believe has no more of the Learned *Glauber* than what the Painter hath given him upon his Sign, his Head with-

without his Brains) was, in what he undertook, both grosly ignorant, and of an ill Mind: inasmuch as he remains insensible how many ways he is guilty and obnoxious, and persisteth in his Obstinacy and Contempt, shewing that he had herein no Respect at all to the Honour either of the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, or the Author, either to Justice, or common Honesty, or any thing else but his own private Gain; or, to speak the said worthy Gentleman's own Words, that by comparing this Chymist's false Translation with the true one, he would appear to all the World to be both a F—— and a ——.

And I think it proper farther to declare, that when Dr. *Grew* desired me in his Name to present the aforesaid Latin Treatise to his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, his Grace was pleas'd to receive it kindly, and express'd a great Respect and Esteem for him. And altho his Grace being ingaged in the great Affairs of Government in Church and State, has little leisure to read Books, yet when I went to dine with his Grace, about a Fortnight after, he was pleas'd of his own accord to tell me, he had read over the Doctor's Book, and highly commended it, as containing a very useful Discovery: and his Grace farther told me, that in discourse hereof with two Physicians that dined with him, (whose Names upon my Request his Grace was pleas'd to tell me, and one of which I know to be Physician to his Majesty) they both agreed in the

the Commendation of it. All which being ſaid to me by a Perſon of his Grace's Dignity, Prudence, and Learning, made ſo deep an Impreſſion upon me of the Doctor's Merits from the Publick; and ſo far aggravated the injurious Dealings of this ignorant and audacious Chymiſt, that I concluded I ſhould fail in doing Juſtice to the Reputation and Honour of ſo worthy a Perſon as the Doctor, had I omitted any part of this my Narrative. The Truth whereof I teſtify under my Hand this 4*th* Day of *Auguſt*, 1697.

JOSIAH PETER.